FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

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INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Libya-PLO Summit Resolutions Urge Escalated Struggle A 1
Jallud, Habash Summit Speeches A 4
Salah Khalaf Sees Only War Between Palestinians, U.S. A 5
[Kuwait AS-SIYASAH 11 Jun]
'Arafat Attends Funeral of Lebanese CP Official [VOP] A 8
Salah Khalaf Attends Rally [VOP] A 8
VOP Comments on Position of Middle East at Vienna Talks A 9
Fatah Official Comments on U.S. Middle East Policy [VOP] A 10

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Oil Tanker Company Nationalized; Stock Transactions Halted C 1
Government Decree C 1
Paper Decries Iranian Ayatollah's Claim on Bahrain C 1
Arab Sources Comment C 2
Jordanian-Palestinian Delegation Arrives C 2

PDRY

Yepishev Delegation Departs After 'Fruitful' Visit C 3

QATAR

Amir Receives Jordanian-Palestinian Delegation C 3
Delegation Departs C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

'Arafat Arrives for 2 Days of Talks C 4

EGYPT

As-Sadat Asks Khalil To Form New Cabinet D 1
Cairo Radio Interviews Prime Minister Khalil D 1
Ghali Reaffirms Egypt's Position on Autonomy D 2
Rome Meetings [cross-reference] D 3
AS-SIYASI Reports Israeli Proposal on Oilfields Rejected D 3
ROSE AL-YUSUF Says Carter Supports Egyptian Position D 3
Foreign Ministry Source on Demonstrations in Nabulus D 4
Organization To Produce Military Equipment As Planned D 4
MENA Reports Vienna Summit To Discuss Middle East D 5
AL-AHRAM on Summit D 5
KUNA: Egypt Doesn't Object to Soviet Role in Mideast Peace D 6

IRAQ

Syrian, Iraqi Presidents Resume Closed Meeting E 1
Al-Bakr, Al-Asad Statements E 1
Joint Political Leadership Agreement E 2
INA Editor Sees Link Between U.S. Aims, Iranian Policy E 2
Soviet Military Delegation Arrives in Baghdad 18 Jun E 3
Iraq OPEC Representative Returns From Gulf Tour E 3

JORDAN

King Husayn Discusses Mideast Issue With British Prime Minister F 1
King Interviewed on Mideast, Relations With U.S. F 1
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 15 Jun]
AL-AKHBAR on New European Position on Middle East F 1

LEBANON

AL-ANWAR Comments on Carter-Brezhnev Summit in Vienna G 1
VOL Report G 1
ADF Issues Communique on Reopened Roads in Beirut Suburbs G 1
Beirut Radio Reports Israeli Plane Raid in South G 2
VOL: Israeli Gunboats Sighted; Syrian Movements Reported G 2

SYRIA

ATH-THAWRAH: Unity With Iraq Will Be Led by One Ba'th H 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Joint Statement Issued on YAR Prime Minister's Visit I 1
Letter to Security Council Denies Moroccan Allegations I 3
Malian Foreign Minister Beye Arrives 16 Jun I 4

ISRAEL

Yadin Briefs Cabinet on Egypt's View of Treaty N 1
[HA'ARETZ 18 Jun]
Egyptian Delegations to Military, Autonomy Talks Arrive N 1
Weizman Explains 'Walkout' on Autonomy Committee N 1
[MA'ARIV 18 Jun]
Dayan Discusses U.S. Participation in Autonomy Talks N 2
DAVAR Correspondent Comments on SALT II Talks [18 Jun] N 3
Begin Condemns Expulsion of Vietnamese Refugees N 6
South Africa To Transfer Embassy to Jerusalem N 6
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 18 Jun]
HA'ARETZ Editor Discusses Israel's Isolation [15 Jun] N 7
Agreement Reached With UNIFIL on Border Checks N 8

IRAN

Bazargan Speaks About 'Crusade for Reconstruction' R 1
Further Reportage, Comment on Draft Constitution R 4
Khomeyni Urges Quick Approval R 4
Protest in Sanandaj R 4
Sahabi Discusses Draft R 5
Tehran Radio Comment R 6
Deputy Minister Tabataba'i Comment [AYANDEGAN 13 Jun] R 6
Khomeyni Addresses Tehran Preachers Association Meeting R 9
Khomeyni Meets With Government, Religious Leaders R 11
Montazeri Receives Iraqi Ba'th Party Founder R 11
New Ambassador Describes Democracy as Not 'Beneficial' R 11
Tehran Comments on Need for Islamic Rule in Iraq R 11
Call for Demonstration Noted R 12
Tehran Reports Two More Executions R 12
Warrant Officer in Kashmar R 12
Kermanshah Police Chief Executed R 13
Khuzestan Governor General Receives Tribal Representatives R 13
Goodwill Delegation Successful in Gonbad-e Qabus R 13
Bushehr Governor Issues Warning to Sa'dabad Committees R 14
Khalkhali Announces 'Devotees of Islam' Manifesto R 15
[ETTELA'AT 10 Jun]
Montazeri: U.S. Behind Leftist Organizations in Iran R 15
[Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL 16 Jun]
Front Aide, Rumored Missing, Arrives in Rome R 18
[AYANDEGAN 12 Jun]
NVOI Comments on Issues Raised by New Constitution R 19

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Afghan Spokesman in Tehran Reports on Fighting S 1
Taraki Message Issued on First National Census S 1
AFP Report S 1

BANGLADESH

Dacca Radio Comments on Signing of SALT II Agreement S 2

INDIA

Desai Holds Press Conference in Prague 18 June S 3
Reportage on Desai Visits to Poland, CSSR, Yugoslavia S 3
[cross-reference]

PAKISTAN

UN, Islamic Body Urged To Take Up Afghan Refugee Issue S 3

LIBYA-PLO SUMMIT RESOLUTIONS URGE ESCALATED STRUGGLE

LD161150 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The emergency conference of leaders of the Great First of September Revolution and of the various factions of the Palestine revolution held its final meeting last night in the People's Palace in Tripoli. The meeting concluded the discussions on the agenda, lasting 2 days. The conference issued the following statement:

Inspired by the historic national responsibilities of the Great First of Setpember Revolution and its realization of the nature of the struggle of the Arab nation against its enemies the imperialists, Zionists and reactionaries, whose aims are represented in their attempt to strike at the Arab national liberation movement and to liquidate the single pan-Arab issue by dealing a blow at the armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon, to weaken the Palestine revolution and to carry out the self-rule plot which is part of a grand conspiracy to destroy the Palestine revolution and to force it to follow a path of capitulation;

Aware of the danger arising from the intensified onslaught by the U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat alliance, part of which plotting is represented in the deteriorating situation in southern Lebanon with the aim of imposing capitulation;

Following the call to the Arab conscience expressed by brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution;

And in order that the Jamahiriyah may play its role in a practical manner to frustrate the plots against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese masses in Lebanon, it had called for an emergency conference between the leaders of the First of September Revolution and the Palestine revolution.

Seeing clearly the aims of the plot, the conference stresses that if the Arabs really wanted to frustrate the plot against them, they should translate their will into practice. This attitude was reflected in practical and well-defined resolutions and obligations which were adopted in the conference and which the Jamahiriyah committed itself to implementing.

The leaders of the Palestinian resistance factions responded to this invitation. A conference was held in Tripoli 13 to 15 June.

After a responsible and serious dialog, in which the conferees analyzed the deteriorating situation, its conditions, dangers, possibilities and the needs for confronting it, the conference adopted the following resolutions:

1. To develop the military potential of the Palestinian revolution and to supply it with weapons and all necessary material resources to defend its existence and to enable it to escalate the armed struggle to achieve its targets, as stipulated by the Tripoli Charter and the political program approved by the National Council in its 14th session. The conference demands that the Arab countries should shoulder their responsibilities in this connection. The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (SPLAJ), to implement the decisions of the popular congresses, for its part has pledged to extend all that is required and asked for by the Palestinian resistance factions.

2. A call to turn all the Palestinian masses into an armed people and to start training and arming them in all Arab countries. The SPLAJ, being committed to the decisions of the popular congresses, will begin doing this.

3. To work seriously to achieve Palestinian national unity on the basis of the historic Tripoli document and on the basis of the organizational and political action approved by the Palestine National Council in its 14th "Houari Boumediene session."

4. To stress the unity of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied land under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and to foil the plot of self-rule by backing the steadfastness of the Palestinian people inside the occupied land by all Arab countries. The Jamahiriyah, being committed to the decisions of the popular congresses, will extend all its commitments in this connection.

5. To work to enable the Palestinian resistance to have its armed bases in Jordan in order to escalate its armed struggle against the Zionist enemy.

6. The conference stresses the need for the Arab states to provide protection for the Lebanese towns and villages and Palestinian camps against the daily barbaric raids and attacks by the Zionist enemy. The Jamahiriyah for its part, implementing the popular congress's decisions, will carry out its role fully and singularly until joint Arab action materializes.

7. To strengthen Palestinian-Lebanese cohesion within the united confrontation plan and through the joint combat command between the Palestinian resolution and the Lebanese National, Patriotic and Progressive Front to stand up to the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary-isolationist plot in Lebanon.

8. To back and to arm the Lebanese National and Patriotic and Progressive Front because it represents the Lebanese national masses and because it is the strategic ally of the Palestinian revolution. The conference demands that the Arab states should support it.

9. The conference stresses the importance of the steadfastness of southern Lebanon and the need to destroy the belt of land of the agent Haddad. The conference demands from the Arab states that they employ their military, economic and political resources in a material and serious action to achieve this, and in order to deter the repeated Zionist aggressions against southern Lebanon and to arm the masses in southern Lebanon, and to give material backing for the inhabitants of southern Lebanon. The SPLAJ for its part, implementing the decisions of the popular congresses, will fulfill its commitments.

10. The conference specifically hails the Lebanese masses, their national forces and the population of the south who are embracing the Palestinian revolution and are bearing the brutal shelling by the Zionist enemy and are shouldering all the pains and tragedies inflicted by the Zionist aggression, and by this burden are expressing the conscience of the Arab masses.

11. The conference demands that all Arab fronts be opened to fedayeen action to enable it to escalate its armed struggle toward its targets of liberation and return.

12. To give military, economic and political backing to Syria to strengthen its steadfastness.

13. The conference stressed the role of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in the pan-Arab challenge and calls for the convening of a fourth summit for the front. It also calls for the necessity of Iraq joining it without delay.

14. The conference appreciates the importance of the Baghdad summit resolutions; however, they are not a substitute for the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, as this is the moving and active force.

To the extent that this front moves to confirm steadfastness and its ability to confront the conspiracy, the Arabs will be able to continue and develop action to abort the conspiracy directed against them all and they will be able to win back the initiative.

15. To confirm the implementation of a total boycott of the agent and treacherous regime in Egypt politically, economically, militarily and culturally and the withdrawal of financial balances, whether those of individuals or of governments, and to boycott the use of the Suez Canal and the Alexandria-Suez pipeline, and that the Palestinian revolution groups will not stand idly by if any attempt to water down this boycott or to change it to a formal one is made, and they will not take a soft attitude toward all who try to feed the agent Egyptian regime, which has sold out the Palestinian cause.

16. The conference confirms the need to make the Arab masses rise and to lift the cheating and injustice to which they are subjected and break their chains so as to allow them an active role in the Arab confrontation of their enemies. The conference firmly believes that the Arab masses' extraction of their freedom and the freeing of their will and needs is a basic condition for them to carry out their role of struggle, and that the real tragedy of the Arab nation lies in the absence of the masses, and that if treason is possible in the absence of the Arab masses, struggle in their absence is impossible. Moreover, struggle cannot be carried out in their name or in their place because the Arab masses are the fuel of liberation and its tool and the objective condition for Arab struggle is the active presence of the Arab masses. Any serious attempt to lay down a serious strategy for national confrontation should stem from this fact.

17. Following the fall of Egypt, the Jamahiriyah has become a confrontation state with the Zionist enemy.

18. Arab unity is the strategic, decisive and equitable answer to the seriousness of the conspiracy, especially after the fall of Egypt. Therefore, the conference sees the need for unity between each of:

(I) Syria and Iraq;
(II) the Jamahiriyah and Algeria;
(III) the two Yemens.

19. To stand by the Egyptian masses and their national forces.

20. To stand by Arab liberation movements in the Sahara and Oman.

21. The Arab Libyan and Palestinian masses are to stand on the side of the Islamic people's revolution in Iran as a gain for the Palestinian issue, just as it is regarded as an Iranian issue. The revolution is also a gain for the Arab nation, the Islamic world and all forces of revolution and liberation throughout the world. The Arab nation is called upon to stand on the side of the Iranian revolution in facing its imperialist, Zionist and reactionary enemies.

22. To strengthen friendship and to deepen the strategic alliance with progressive forces in Africa, Asia and Latin America and with the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union, the conference asks this community to give stronger military, political and economic support to the Arabs commensurate with the nature of the battle in which the Arab nation is engaged.

23. To call for liquidation of all U.S. military, economic and political interests in the Arab homeland and Islamic world, as they are the main enemy of the aspirations of the Arab nation and the basic ally of the Zionist enemy.

24. To end any contact with U.S. policies and solutions concerning the Palestine issue and occupied Arab land, whether by Palestinian or Arab parties. It is not possible to confer on the United States the role of a patronage because U.S. patronage of our problem has prevented the international community from playing any effective role toward our historic and inalienable national and pan-Arab rights.

25. The Palestine revolution is to consider any aggression against the Jamahiriyah as an aggression against itself and will stand on its side with all its military, human and political resources.

26. Delegations are to be sent to members of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation and Iraq to inform them of the results of this conference.

27. Leaders of the Palestine revolution groups salute and appreciate this historic initiative by the leader of the Great First of September Revolution, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, to convene this conference in these critical circumstances which the Palestine revolution and the Arab nation are experiencing.

Jallud, Habash Summit Speeches

LD161440 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0720 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud delivered a speech at the conclusion of the final meeting of the emergency conference of leaders of the Great First of September Revolution and of the various factions of the Palestine revolution held last night in the People's Palace in Tripoli. He stated:

We members of the Libyan delegation have been happy because in the past days we have experienced a dialog with the people of right and legitimacy and with the fighting Palestinian forces, and because we believe that lawful legality is backed by the legality of the rifle. We are also happy because the Great First of September Revolution and the Palestinian revolution have lived through 3 days of serious and responsible dialog in order to set an example of action and initiative to the Arab nation, especially its progressive forces.

Staff Maj Jallud underscored this by emphasizing the statement by American President Nixon that what is called Israel does not represent a military and economic base but represents a cultural extension of the West. He said: With this natural understanding of the nature of the struggle with Zionism, colonialism and the reactionary forces, through 3 days in one language, and in one analysis we have held a debate. We are not theoreticians in our analysis and in our debates. We started from a scientific and objective study and sough practical solutions through which we will be able to bring the popular Arab masses to their feet to play their role in the liberation cause. Major Jallud stressed that the absence of the masses from the battle had led to the betrayal of the cause.

He stressed that if we apply the commitments of this practical conference, we will set an example for the Arab nation and move it from slogans, wishes and weeping to effective action. Major Jallud pointed out that all those who have taken part in the conference are practical and have exerted efforts. He stressed that the Islamic religion is for peace and against ignominy and humiliation, since it calls for Jihad and sacrifice and rejects subjugation and capitulation. He said that we have faith in the future and in our ability through our action, through the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, and I call on Iraq to join it. He stressed that through bringing the masses to their feet through the Arab People's Congress and its Secretariat, we will defeat the plot and triumph because we are the forces of life, the forces of the future, and all we have to do is to marshal our resources in a practical way.

Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud at the end of his speech stressed that the Jamahiriyah is determined to implement in a serious manner all it has committed itself to in order to move from the stage of watching the plot, appeals and weeping to the stage of giving tirelessly.

Dr George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, then delivered a speech in which he expressed appreciation for the initiative of the leadership of the Great First of September Revolution in convening this conference. He explained that the quality and value of convening this conference is that it has come after the Egyptian regime under the leadership of agent As-Sadat moved to a position of alliance with the imperialist-Zionist enemy, allowing the Palestinian revolution and the Arab liberation movement for the first time to face an alliance aimed at total liquidation of the Palestinian question and striking at all the nationalist and progressive regimes and forces and the Arab region. Dr Habash pointed out that the conference in its debates met in one anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist and antireactionary line and clearly defined enemies and friends. It relied on one basic power, the power of the masses, and on a basic struggle method, namely, the method of armed struggle and reliance on a war of popular liberation. He said that we actually feel satisfied because we met on progressive ground and a unified and sound political and liberational line.

SALAH KHALAF SEES ONLY WAR BETWEEN PALESTINIANS, U.S.

LD151335 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 11 Jun 79 p 9 LD

[Interview granted by Salah Khalaf, Fatah movement Central Council member, to Marwan Huzayyin in Tripoli--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] In southern Lebanon the [Palestinian] resistance is faced with the problem of the Lebanese authorities' total bias in favor of the secessionist forces. What steps will you be taking toward solving this problem?

[Answer] To be fair to the Lebanese authorities, I must say that their stand is not one-sided and not entirely with the secessionist side. There are certain important elements in the authorities which, as is evident in their statements and declared stands, adopt a nationalist stand. We deal with the Lebanese authorities on the basis of their attitude toward the Lebanese people and their attitude toward the south's tragedy. I do not blame the Lebanese authorities for failing to help the south, because there are other Arab parties that have failed in this regard.

But I would blame the Lebanese authorities for failing to put the case before the Security Council, despite the insignificance of council resolutions. What matters is to expose the violations that Israel is committing day and night on land, in the sea and from the air. More serious things are expected in the south: It is exposed to the danger of invasion. The Soviet NOVOSTI report on operation "South II" is correct. It is true that there is a high possibility of the south's being invaded to strike a blow at the resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

[Question] Are attempts being made to expand Haddad's ministate to incorporate the whole of Lebanon, and what is your attitude toward such attempts?

[Answer] In the Arab world we should not concentrate on Haddad's ministate. The name means nothing. It is another name for Israeli presence, under a cover called Haddad. Any emphasis on Haddad's ministate aims at lending it some sort of legality.

[Question] There have been reports about an imminent withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon. Such a withdrawal would put the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in a critical situation. How true are these reports, and what steps would you take to deal with such a situation?

[Answer] The withdrawal of Syrians from Lebanon is a possibility, because their presence is being used as an excuse for blackmail by Israel and the secessionist forces. We do not wish to fight against any party, and we have no interest in doing so, but we are prepared on our part for all eventualities. We are now in a declared state of war with Israel. If the eastern part of Beirut and the secessionist forces there try to provoke us, they will have to recall their previous experience with us in this field. They can do nothing in this regard. It is the pro-Israeli line in the Lebanese front that wants war, in which case we simply have to defend ourselves.

[Question] What is your attitude toward [Gaza Mayor] Ash-Shawwa?

[Answer] We have no wish to judge him, because we are now conducting a dialog with Jordan. Some people may have had some objections to Jordan, but we have overcome this, because I believe that Jordan's attitude toward autonomy is good. I did not meet Ash-Shawwa when he visited Beirut, but it has been said that he will not go against the PLO line and will not go along with autonomy. Therefore, we have no wish to accuse anybody of treason or to threaten to kill him. Rather, we are prepared to cooperate with anybody who rejects the treaty and to forget all his past stands. Therefore, our attitude toward Ash-Shawwa is different from our attitude toward Al-Khazindar.

[Question] How is the Jordanian-Palestinian dialog progressing?

[Answer] As long as Jordan's political attitude toward autonomy is what it is now, we should not, I believe, ask for more. All that is asked of Jordan and all that we hope it will do is to maintain that stand. We hope that it will not be tempted by the talk about going back to Geneva or by altering some of the self-rule conditions so that it becomes indirectly involved in the Camp David agreement. We hope that this will not happen and that the dialog will continue. The stage of dialog with Jordan is over and we now have entered the stage of relations. We hope that further steps will be taken, including the steps of allowing our people freedom of expression and of participation in national action. The Jordanian regime still has reservations on these matters.

Nevertheless, there are good aspects in the relations with Jordan concerning support for our people's steadfastness inside the country and the distribution of the aid allocated by the Baghdad conference. Jordan's recent stands clearly indicate that it is serious regarding the just distribution of such aid.

[Question] What about the resistance's political and military presence in Jordan?

[Answer] This is a very difficult thing. All that we want is that our Jordanian-Palestinian people be given the opportunity to express their views on the treaty and self-rule, even if such views concern the [Jordanian] Government's stands, through meetings, demonstrations and recognized unions. This, no doubt, will be something excellent if it happens.

[Question] What is your comment on relations with the United States in the light of Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat] recent statements that he is prepared for a dialog with the United States if Carter asks for it?

[Answer] With regard to the Americans and Abu 'Ammar, he is waging a campaign against the United States and its interests. This was evident in Abu 'Ammar's recent statement to the Lebanese AL-HAWADITH magazine. But, so as not to be unfair to anybody, we must say that Abu 'Ammar's talk about striking at U.S. interests in the area exceeds his talk about dialog with the United States. I do not think that he has made such a statement. In any case, if the United States wishes to enter into a dialog with us there is nothing to prevent this except Carter's recent statements, which all were insolent. He rejects the PLO and the Palestinian state. It must be said here that it is the United States that is closing the door in the face of any dialog. Therefore, we have no wish for such a dialog with the United States or anybody else. There is nothing between us and the United States except war and fighting. We can, in proportion to our size, harm the United States in many fields.

[Question] What about the Black September organization and U.S. interests?

[Answer] The talk about U.S. interests and striking at them is mere words. Therefore, let us not indulge in such talk. Striking at the United States cannot be done on newspaper pages.

[Question] What is your opinion of Camille Sham'un's recent statement about his readiness to initiate dialog with the Palestinians?

[Answer] I am astonished by Sham'un's statement, which has come after such a long period of war against us. But we are prepared to talk to him if he breaks off his relations with Israel.

[Question] What is the future of relations with Iran in the light of its recent stand toward certain gulf countries and other Arab countries, and in view of its excellent relations with the PLO?

[Answer] Although I was surprised by the reservations on the part of Iran, I must say that we are aware there is an opposition inside the Iranian Government. That opposition's line is remote from Khomeyni's line.

Although the proponents of this line do not carry much weight, they are trying to hinder the progress of relations with the Arab countries and even with us as a Palestinian revolution. They are trying to create problems with the Kurds at one time and with the Arabs at other times in an attempt to attribute internal problems to parties outside the country. Like all suspect elements, the proponents of this line will be exposed.

'ARAFAT ATTENDS FUNERAL OF LEBANESE CP OFFICIAL

JN160656 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 16 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, has taken part in the funeral of the struggler Ahmad al-Amir al-Ayyubi, Lebanese Communist Party [LCP] Political Bureau member, who was assassinated by agents in Tripoli the day before yesterday.

Muhsin Ibrahim, executive secretary general of the Lebanese Nationalist and Progressive Movement Central Political Council; 'Abdallah al-Amin, Regional Command member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization; Nicola Shawi, LCP secretary general; George Hawi, LCP assistant secretary general; a number of party leaders; representatives of various nationalist, progressive and Islamic parties, organizations and movements; representatives of international trade unions and the economic sectors; and thousands of citizens from Tripoli and northern Lebanon also took part in the funeral.

The funeral was accompanied by a general strike in Tripoli, [words indistinct] and Al-Batrun. A state of mourning prevailed in this area, which declared its anger [words indistinct] this odious crime.

President Sulayman Franjiyah has called for a general strike in Zghartah, Al-Kurah and Al-Batrun in protest of the assassination. Franjiyah also invited Comrades Shawi and Hawi to dinner in his home and expressed his condemnation of the crime to them.

In a speech he delivered at the end of the funeral, Abu 'Ammar said: The criminal hand of treachery struck down the martyr in an attempt to harm the rank and file and leadership of the Palestinian revolution and of the Lebanese National Movement, in order to serve Zionism and its expansionist ambitions and the treasonous conspiracy of the traitor As-Sadat.

Brother Abu 'Ammar declared: None of the attempts by the enemies of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement will succeed in undermining our unity.

Abu 'Ammar then offered his condolences to the martyr's wife and to the LCP Political Bureau members.

Salah Khalaf Attends Rally

JN160825 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 16 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The Lebanese National Movement held a rally to eulogize martyr Ahmad Hasan al-Amir al-Ayyubi, Lebanese Communist Party Political Bureau member, who was assassinated in Tripoli the day before yesterday. The rally was held at Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Hall at the Arab University of Beirut at 1200 yesterday.

The rally was attended by representatives of the Palestinian resistance factions, the Lebanese National Movement and the National Front, members of the Arab and diplomatic corps and a large gathering of Lebanese and Palestinians.

The rally began with 1 minute of silence in honor of the martyr and all martyrs who preceded him in the battlefield of honor and dignity, in defense of the causes of the Arab nation, Lebanon and Palestine.

A number of speeches were delivered eulogizing the martyr and his honorable history of struggle.

Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, delivered a speech on behalf of the Palestinian revolution. He said: The plot of assassinations that is being implemented by agents has not ended. They will continue to try to strike at the rank and file and leaderships of the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian resistance. This is because the aim of the plot is to liquidate the Lebanese National Movement and the Palestinian resistance, and Al-Amir's assassination is a step along this road.

Abu Iyad requested that assistance be rendered to southern Lebanon to enable it to continue to stand fast. He said that it is not enough to render such support through lip service and conferences. He paid tribute to the Lebanese Communist Party for its support for the Palestinian resistance.

Abu Iyad said: We extend our hands to every sincere and patriotic person to help put an end to this capitulatory crisis. We also extend our hands to the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union.

VOP COMMENTS ON POSITION OF MIDDLE EAST AT VIENNA TALKS

JN161536 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1350 GMT 16 Jun 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] When talk began about the Carter-Brezhnev meeting, a lot of interpretations erupted about the position of the Middle East in the talks. Although the meeting comes under talks to limit strategic arms, it is a meeting which will inevitably cover current international issues of which the Middle East issue is the most important. Interpretations vary regarding the importance the Middle East will hold in these talks. It is obvious that the two leaders, who are meeting for the first time, will hold lengthy talks on the Middle East issue. The talks will not be aimed at reaching a solution to the problem, as some people think. Rather, the talks will fall within the framework of what is conventionally called exchanging viewpoints and attempt by each party to convince the other of the validity of his opinion about the final settlement.

If we go back a few weeks, we will find that the two superpowers were anxious to declare their clear and firm stand toward the Middle East issue. They also showed the degree of differences between them when they exchanged accusations. The Soviets considered Carter's steps with Egypt and Israel to be the nucleus of a hostile pact which would threaten the USSR's interests as well as international peace. The United States, on the other hand, insisted that the Soviets were adopting a negative stand which does not help in establishing peace.

If we were to measure the gap between the U.S. and the USSR stands, we would find that it is immense and cannot be bridged by talks such as those taking place in Vienna. This gap is not due to factors created by the United States and the USSR only, but to various complex local factors as well.

Under these circumstances, the position of the Middle East in the Vienna talks seems to have considerable weight and scope, but it will not be decisive in the final outcome of the talks and nothing magical can be expected concerning it.

FATAH OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

JN180823 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 18 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Abu Salih has stressed that what is taking place is Lebanon is the creation of Israel and the United States. What is taking place in Lebanon was agreed on at the Camp David conference when the document of capitulation was adopted.

In an interview with the correspondent of the newspaper AS-SAFIR in Libya, Abu Salih said: A 5-year period has been set to implement the scheme of liquidating the Palestinian presence and linking the Arab countries opposing this agreement to U.S. policy in the area. Abu Salih explained that the United States has entrusted the U.S. policeman, Israel, with the task of carrying out its military role against the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist forces. He added: Some Arab countries that are completely linked to the United States and its policy are exercising pressure on Syria and the parties of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. For this reason, the Lebanese arena is now witnessing a struggle between the vanguard revolutionaries in the Arab arena, represented by the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, and U.S. policy. Abu Salih said: The steadfastness of the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese Nationlist Movement means the failure of the scheme traitor As-Sadat has been entrusted to accomplish.

Abu Salih spoke about the plans to confront the conspiracy. He said: Arab reaction, which has great influence in conferences, is a natural ally of the United States. It will never contradict the United States. Abu Salih added: Hence, we consider the Baghdad summit resolutions as only punitive resolutions against As-Sadat and not resolutions to confront U.S. policy. The Baghdad summit did not adopt any measures to deal with U.S. policy in the area. We cannot accept such a situation. Therefore, we call on the Arab countries to prepare effective plans to confront the U.S. schemes.

Abu Salih said: We cannot ask for anything from those who have nothing to offer. Therefore, we ask the countries of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, given their political regimes, to hold their fourth conference in order to formulate a comprehensive and integrated economic and military plan to confront U.S. pressures against Lebanon, Syria and other parties of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation; to support the Palestinian struggle in and outside the occupied territories; to confront U.S. policy and escalate military action against Israel from Lebanon, Syria and Jordon. This will not only bring As-Sadat's downfall but also that of his silent allies in Arab conferences.

KUWAIT

OIL TANKER COMPANY NATIONALIZED; STOCK TRANSACTIONS HALTED

LD171123 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers has held its weekly meeting under the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh S'ad al-'Abdallah as-Sabah. The minister of state for cabinet affairs, Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, made the following statement after the meeting:

The council discussed the oil sector in general and the importance of achieving coordination in this field and decided that the state give support to this sector by working for the integration of its specialized branches to prevent duplication in its activity. As a step in this direction, it has decided that the state should take over the privately-owned shares in the Kuwaiti Oil Tanker Company as of today. Dealing in the company's shares at the stock exchange has been stopped as of 1030 today.

Government Decree

LD171121 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Decree 34 of the year 1979, regarding transfer of the privately-owned shares in the Kuwait Oil Tanker Company to the state, has been issued as follows: After taking notice of the amiri decree issued on 29 August 1976 concerning amendment of the Constitution, and of articles 20 and 21 of the Constitution, and of Law 15 of the year 1960 concerning the Commercial Company Law and the laws amending it, and of the decree issued on 26 August 1964 concerning establishment of the Supreme Council for Oil, amended by the decree issued on 9 April 1975, and in accordance with the proposal of the minister of oil and with the approval of the Council of Ministers, we have issued the following law:

Article 1: All the shares of the Kuwait Oil Tanker Company held by the private sector are transferred to the state;

Article 2: The state will compensate shareholders who are registered in the company's special register when this law takes force by paying 4.5 dinars for each share;

Article 3: The compensation for shareholders in accordance with the previous article will be paid from the state's reserves;

Article 4: The company continues to operate as a commercial company in accordance with its statute without being subject to the laws and regulations which apply to the government, and the Oil Supreme Council takes over the ordinary and the extraordinary responsibilities of the General Assembly stipulated in the company's statute and the Commercial Company Law;

Article 5: The ministers, each within his sphere of competence, will implement this law, which will come into force from the date when it is published in the official gazette.

[Signed] The amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad.

PAPER DECRIES IRANIAN AYATOLLAH'S CLAIM ON BAHRAIN

JN161003 Doha QNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 16 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 16 June--Some Kuwaiti papers today denounced the statements made by Ayatollah Sadeq Rohani, one of the leaders of the Iranian Revolution, on Iran's claims on Bahrain and parts of southern Iraq.

The papers call on Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni to silenece these tongues, which are trying to distract the Arab side from its national cause.

In its editorial, AL-ANBA' says that it appears that those who believe that the shah has died are mistaken, as are those who believe that the mentality of the shah and his supporters has gone.

AL-ANBA' says that if Ayatollah Rohani refuses to recognize the Arabism of Bahrain and the agreement confirming this, let him understand that millions of Arabs are convinced that the agreements of the past should be reviewed and the first of these is the severance of Arabestan--thanks to the Turks and the British.

The paper stresses that no one can touch the Arabism of Bahrain and the gulf. Let he who can hear heed us and let our words be translated to he who cannot read them or does not understand our language.

Arab Sources Comment

JN161730 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 16 June--Arab diplomatic sources here today said that statements by Ayatollah Sadeq Rohani, one of the Iranian religious men who are close to Ayatollah Khomeyni, reveal the new Iranian regime's expansionist mentality.

Commenting on Rohani's statements, the Arab sources said: The racist, expansionist mentality contained in Rohani's statements also reveal the falsehood of Iran's claim that it will relinquish the role of policeman in the Arab Gulf. The sources added: When speaking about the return of Iraqi land to Iran--land that was under Iran's control during the shah's regime and which has returned to Iraq under the Algiers agreement--the statements also indicate an overt aggressive mentality.

At a press conference in Qom yesterday, Sadeq Rohani stated that Bahrain will remain an indivisible part of Iran and that it will remain the 14th province in Iran according to the old administrative organization. Rohani also claimed that the three Arab islands of Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa--occupied by Iran in 1971--are Iranian territories. He also stated that the shah had conceded vast areas in the south of Iran to Iraq under the 1975 Algiers agreement.

JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES

ID181820 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation arrived in Kuwait this afternoon within the context of a tour of Arab capitals. The delegation is being led by Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and includes Mahmud 'Abbas, Fatah Central Committee member. It was welcomed at the airport by Under Secretary for Information S'adun Muhammad al-Jasim; Jordan's ambassador to Kuwait, acting director of the PLO office (Abd Battash); and a representative of the Foreign Ministry Protocol.

Abu 'Awdah said that the delegation had found a complete response in the countries it has visited up to now regarding the delegation's mission, which is aimed at consolidating the steadfastness of Arabs in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He added that the tour comes within the context of the Baghdad summit resolutions.

PDRY

YEPISHEV DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER 'FRUITFUL' VISIT

LD151658 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Comrade Army Gen Aleksey Alekseyevich Yepishev, CPSU Central Committee member and chief of the main political directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, left Aden this afternoon after visiting Democratic Yemen for several days. He was leading a Soviet military delegation in response to an invitation by brother Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau and minister of defense.

Shortly before leaving Aden International Airport, the comrade general of the Soviet Army made a statement to our radio reporter in which he described his visit to Democratic Yemen as fruitful. He said that he had many meetings and was given the opportunity to meet brother 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers; brother 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Political Bureau and defense minister; and many other party and military officials. A number of urgent issues concerning cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries were discussed.

Comrade Yepishev expressed great satisfaction with the existing friendship and close cooperation between Democratic Yemen and tne Soviet Union in the interests of the two friendly peoples. The comrade general of the Soviet Army praised the great efforts being made by the people of Democratic Yemen under Yemeni Socialist Party leadership to build a better life.

QATAR

AMIR RECEIVES JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

JN171156 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 17 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Doha, 17 June--His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, received in his office at Doha Palace this morning the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation comprised of 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Jordanian minister of information, and Mahmud 'Abbas, Fatah Central Committee member.

The delegation acquainted the amir with its mission, which aims at bolstering the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied Arab territories through the fund approved by the Baghdad Arab summit conference. The delegation also acquainted the amir with the latest developments in the situation in the occupied Arab territories as well as the Zionist enemy's settlement policy and his expansionist schemes of establishing new Zionist settlements in the occupied territories.

The joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation arrived in Doha from Abu Dhabi yesterday as part of its tour of the region's states.

Delegation Departs

JN171558 Doha QNA in Arabic 1530 GMT 17 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Doha, 17 June--The Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation made up of 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Jordanian minister of information, and Mhamud 'Abbas, Fatah Central Committee member, left Doha this afternoon for Riyadh following a 1-day visit to Qatar within its current tour of the region's states.

The Jordanian minister praised Qatar's firm stand under the leadership of His Highness Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani toward the Palestinian issue. The minister also praised Qatar's support for the Palestinian people's steadfastness in the occupied Arab territories.

In a statement to QNA, the minister said that Qatar has fulfilled its commitments toward supporting the Palestinian people inside the occupied homeland in implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions.

He added that his highness the amir affirmed Qatar's continuing readiness to bolster the Palestinian people's steadfastness in the occupied homeland. He also expressed to the delegation his confidence in the work of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee and its task of bolstering the Palestinian people's steadfastness.

The Jordanian minister added that the Jordanian delegation explained to the Qatari amir in detail the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in light of the Zionist enemy's settlement process there and the influence of this process on the development of the Palestinian cause. The delegation also briefed him on the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee's concept of action to be undertaken to bolster the Palestinian people's steadfastness.

It will be recalled that the delegation arrived in Doha yesterday evening.

SAUDI ARABIA

'ARAFAT ARRIVES FOR 2 DAYS OF TALKS

JN181128 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 18 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, arrived in Saudi Arabia this morning to hold important talks with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and with Crown Prince Fahd as well as with other Saudi officials.

This visit comes at the invitation of His Majesty King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd. It has been learned that the visit will last 2 days.

AS-SADAT ASKS KHALIL TO FORM NEW CABINET

NC181350 Cairo MENT in Arabic 1322 GMT 18 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 June--President Anwar as-Sadat today asked Dr Mustafa Khalil to form a new cabinet.

The president received Dr Mustafa Khalil at 1130 this morning.

Vice President Husni Mubarak, who attended the 3-hour meeting, has stated that the prime minister submitted his cabinet's resignation to the president and that the president accepted the resignation and entrusted Dr Khalil with forming the new cabinet, in which Dr Khalil will retain the post of foreign minister in addition to being prime minister.

The vice president also said that the letter of designation to Dr Khalil to form the new cabinet will be announced this evening, and that the names of the cabinet members will be announced on Wednesday. The new cabinet will take the constitutional oath before the president of the republic on Thursday morning at 'Abidin Palace.

Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil stated that the president's directives regarding the tasks of the new cabinet will be contained in the letter of designation, which will be announced this evening. He added that he will begin his consultations this evening on formation of the new cabinet.

He said that the cabinet will include one deputy prime minister and that it is not necessary that all the cabinet members be members of the People's Assembly. He emphasized, however, that all the cabinet ministers will be members of the National Democratic Party.

Asked if there is a tendency to include new faces in the cabinet, Dr Khalil said that is possible.

Asked if the new cabinet will include new portfolios, Dr Khalil said: "I cannot answer this question now.

Answering a question as to whether the cabinet will comprise quality sectors[as received], Dr Khalil said: The new cabinet will not have sectors. It will consist of independent ministries, like the previous cabinet. He added that the number of ministries will be more or less the same as the outgoing cabinet.

Vice President Mubarak said there will be no Information Ministry.

Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil then left Alexandria for Cairo.

CAIRO RADIO INTERVIEWS PRIME MINISTER KHALIL

NC161530 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1248 GMT 16 Jun 79 NC

[Interview granted by Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil to political affairs correspondent Thana' As-Sa'is; date not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] In its policy regarding the settlements and Jerusalem, Israel has called for excluding the United States from the autonomy negotiations. What is your comment?

[Answer] In fact, in accordance with the Camp David agreement, part c, paragraph 5, the United States will be invited to participate in the talks on matters related to the modalities of the implementation of the agreements and working out the timetable for the parties to carry out their obligations.

On the U.S. role in the Egyptian-Israeli agreement, in the event it becomes impossible to deploy UN forces separating the Egyptians and Israelis in the stages of withdrawal or to deploy the two positions of the UN forces, the agreement, with the approval of the two states, gives the United States the right to suggest to both Egypt and Israel the deployment of forces from countries acceptable to the two states. Also the linkage letter, which was exchanged on 26 March, regarding the West Bank and Gaza, stipulates at the bottom line that the United States will participate in all stages of the coming negotiations. It also stipulates that the United States will participate fully in these negotiations. Therefore, the presence of the United States as a party to the negotiations is provided for in the Camp David agreement. This is also provided for in the Egyptian-Israeli agreement regarding the U.S. role in the letter on Gaza and the West Bank. I do not believe that the Israeli stand has any basis according to either the legal aspect or to what has been agreed upon among the parties.

[Question] Menahem Begin disagrees with Carter on the concept of autonomy. Begin said that autonomy will be administrative, not legislative, and that the border between Israel and the occupied territory will not be changed.

[Answer] First, the border between Israel and the occupied territory is the pre-1967 border. I do not understand what Begin means when he says he will not consider any changes as far as the border is concerned. UN Resolution 242 provides for the inadmissability of the acquisition of territory by force and in the next paragraph calls for withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied territories.

The Egyptian-Israeli agreement clearly provides that the border to which Israel will withdraw, after the evacuation from Sinai, is the international boundary existing in 1948 for Palestine under the mandate. Therefore, the border has been defined. There is no scope for disagreement over the border. Mr. Begin's claim that he would change the border unilaterally is unacceptable, unfounded and inconsistent with the UN Resolutions. As for his views on autonomy without legislative powers, the Camp David agreement clearly stipulates the holding of elections for representatives to an autonomy council. The elected council will elect an executive committee. The council will also directly replace Israeli military rule. Therefore, there will be no place for the Israeli military rule. The agreement stipulates the existence of this elected council. How could this elected council be deprived of the right to legislation and to exercise executive matters. How could it be described as an administrative council only? An administrative council means that there is another authority above it. I do not understand where Mr Begin gets his interpretation. It has no legal basis or any other basis agreed upon at Camp David.

GHALI REAFFIRMS EGYPT'S POSITION ON AUTONOMY

NC152136 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today said that Palestinian autonomy is a step toward self-determination, but that Israel is seeding to contain this autonomy by applying it to the people, not to the land.

At a press conference held in Geneva, Dr Butrus Ghali pointed out that in its negotiations with Israel over autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Egypt has no authority to speak for the Palestinians. He added that Egypt's role is to put the Palestinians on the beginning of a successful road and to provide a framework for negotiations through which they can work.

He added that in the event the current peace negotiations going on in accordance with the provisions of the Camp David agreements fail, Egypt would then revive the idea of convening an international conference.

Dr Butrus Ghali affirmed that the Arab rejectionist front has had no effect except on the diplomatic level, and there is no alienation in Arab solidarity on the pan-Arab level.

Dr Butrus Ghali is in Geneva attending the meeting of the UN International Legal Committee. He will return to Cairo tommorrow.

Rome Meetings

For a Rome ANSA report on the schedule of Butrus Ghali's activities in Rome, see the Italy & The Vatican section of the 18 June West Europe DAILY REPORT.

AS-SIYASI REPORTS ISRAELI PROPOSAL ON OILFIELDS REJECTED

NC170848 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0812 GMT 17 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 June--In today's issue, the weekly paper AS-SIYASI writes that the Egyptian representatives in the joint Egyptian-Israeli committee for oil have rejected and Israeli proposal that Israel participate in financing the development of the 'Ulama' oilfields.

As is known, the oil committee is one of the committees formed to discuss arrangements for the Israeli phased withdrawal from the Sinai in accordance with the peace agreement.

ROSE AL-YUSUF: CARTER SUPPORTS EGYPTIAN POSITION

NC170820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 17 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 June--ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine says in its Monday edition that all informed diplomatic circles in Washington and sources close to the U.S. White House confirm that during his meeting with Vice President Husni Mubarak in Washington recently, President Carter expressed full understanding of and support for the Egyptian view that Israel must stop its building of settlements.

The magazine adds that an Egyptian source accompanying the vice president has stated the Egyptian and U.S. sides fully agree that Israeli statements and settlement activities constitute a serious threat to the peace process. The source added that the Egyptian side has asked the United States to take firm steps against this Israeli attitude on the basis that the United States is still playing the role of a full partner.

Citing U.S. sources, the magazine says that Menahem Begin will eventually be compelled to accept any settlement activity in the West Bank and Gaza throughout the current negotiations, until this issue becomes subject to negotiation with the proposed Palestinian self-rule government. [sentence as received]

Important Egyptian sources accompanying Vice President Husni Mubarak have stated that significant developments will occur in relations between Egypt and the United States in the near future in all diplomatic, military and economic fields. These relations were given a new impetus during the vice president's visit to Washington.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE ON DEMONSTRATIONS IN NABULUS

NC182143 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 18 Jun 79 NC

[Text] A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has said that the big demonstration staged by the Palestinian people in Nabulus in the occupied West Bank to protest the establishment by the Israeli occupation authorities of a new settlement in the area clearly shows the Palestinian people's strong rejection of all Israeli attempts to seize Palestinian land by force and affirms Egypt's stand that the establishment of peace demands that Israel abandon policies condemned by the international community. The source added that Egypt condemns Israel's use of force to suppress the Palestinian people's freedom to express their views. Egypt stresses that it will continue to support the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their rights to self-determination and to control their resources and land. Egypt will continue to work with full strength and determination to secure the Palestinians' rights.

Egypt will once again contact the United States to inform it of the serious situation in the West Bank and of the Israeli measures against the Palestinian people. These measures are inconsistent with any true desires for establishing the just and comprehensive peace Egypt seeks to achieve.

Egypt also asks the international community and all states which believe in the question of peace and progress in the Middle East to clearly and firmly oppose the Israeli policies and the oppressive actions which are putting new obstacles in the way of current peace efforts.

ORGANIZATION TO PRODUCE MILITARY EQUIPMENT AS PLANNED

NC180905 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0757 GMT 18 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 June--The chairman of the Egyptian Organization for Industrialization, Ahmad Zindu, has stated that the organization will begin producing missiles in 2 months in cooperation with Britain. He added that jeeps will be produced in cooperation with the United States, and helicopters will be produced in 1 year in cooperation with France. He further said that the production of Mirage planes has been postponed until France completes its tests on the Mirage 2000 and 4000 planes.

In a statement published by AL-JUMHURIYAH today, Zindu goes on to say that the organization's plants have not come to a standstill, that the organization continues to function and that he has informed France, Britain and the United States that the contracts concluded with the organization continue to be valid and in effect. He adds that Egypt has honored its international contracts and that the organization will remain open for Arabs who wish to buy Egyptian arms.

Regarding the liquidation of the old organization [the Arab Military Industries Organization], Ahmad Zindu said that Egypt has paid its full share in the organization's capital. It paid its share in kind and in the form of productive factories operating with full efficiency, as admitted by all the industrialization experts in France, Britain and the United States.

MENA REPORTS VIENNA SUMMIT TO DISCUSS MIDDLE EAST

NC171427 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Vienna, 17 June--Well-informed sources in the Austrian capital today confirmed that the Middle East question will head the list of subjects that Presidents Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev will discuss at today's meeting, in the light of the historic initiative of President Anwar as-Sadat and the Camp David agreement.

These sources said that Carter and Brezhnev will exchange views on the possibility of reaching a just and comprehensive solution acceptable to all the parties concerned in the area and ending the state of tension that has dominated the area for the last 30 years.

These sources added that the United States will exert its utmost efforts to induce the Soviet Union to take part in the peace efforts in the Middle East and will encourage any Soviet tendency to do so, however weak it may be.

AL-AHRAM on Summit

NC172019 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 17 Jun 79 NC

["Free Opinion" program: Dialog with 'Atif al-Ghamri, AL-AHRAM's editorial secretary, dealing with Vienna summit, presented by Mahmud Dhuhni--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Dhuhni] The summit meeting between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has begun in Vienna. The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting is principally for signing the SALT II, but since it is a summit meeting, world problems--both hot and otherwise and both bilateral and international--will definitely be discussed at the first summit meeting to be held between the Soviet leader and a U.S. President in over 5 years. On this program we will not go into U.S.-Soviet relations in detail, but will deal with the international relations or world problems and concentrate on the Middle East and how we think it will be handled at the Vienna meeting.

[Al-Ghamri] In fact, the Middle East question has at this point resulted in disagreement between the two states over the peace process. The differences emerged following President as-Sadat's initiative in visiting Jerusalem. It was in October 1977 when a meeting was held in New York between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The meeting ended with a statement being released stressing the need to convene the Geneva conference before the end of 1977. All parties in the Middle East awaited actual steps for implementation of the statement, but nothing was done in the direction of reconvening the Geneva conference.

[Dhuhni] Allow me to interrupt you to ask what could be achieved at the Vienna meeting, first of all in relation to the extension of the UN Emergency Forces mandate and the Soviet use of its veto, and second, in relation to the reconvening of the Geneva conference. What could happen at the Vienna meeting in this respect?

[Al-Ghamri] I believe that the signing of SALT II will undoubtedly create an atmosphere of further relaxation in U.S.-Soviet relations and could possibly affect the other disputed problems, such as the Middle East problem and others.

Regarding the Middle East problem, everybody is calling for the Soviet Union to have a role within the framework of the Geneva conference. In fact, there is nothing in either the U.S. or the Egyptian viewpoints to prevent the reconvening of the Geneva conference on the basis that it would complete what has been achieved so far. We have concluded the basic part of the peace process in relation to Sinai, and we are still making further strides regarding the Palestinians and other problems of the occupied territory. We are not adopting unilateral steps or negotiations on behalf of the Palestinians, but we are putting the question on the beginning of the road--that of self-determination for the Palestinian people and the restoration of their complete rights. As for Golan, the principles of this question have been established according to what had been achieved for Sinai. Therefore, there is no dispute over the reconvening of the Geneva conference and over the Soviet Union having a role in the peace process.

[Dhuhni] This clearly sums up that the reconvening of the Geneva conference would be to complement the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and its annexes.

KUNA: EGYPT DOESN'T OBJECT TO SOVIET ROLE IN MIDEAST PEACE

LD180916 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Jun--Egypt does not object to the USSR playing a role in the peace negotiations with Israel in its capacity as a superpower which has been involved with the problem from the start, reports Kuwait's AL-ANBA' quoting a responsible Egyptian source.

The paper says that the Egyptian source declared that Egypt still wants to improve its relations with the USSR, pointing out that a meeting was held recently between Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and the Soviet Ambassador in Cairo on Egyptian President as-Sadat's instructions. The source added that Dr Ghali informed the ambassador during the meeting that Egypt feels that the time is now suitable for the USSR to participate [word indistinct] manner in the developments in the Middle East.

It is recalled that the USSR strongly opposes the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty on the ground that it does not bring about a permanent, just peace for the area and that peace can only be established on the basis of complete Israeli withdrawal from the usurped Arab territories and the retrieval of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to set up their own state.

SYRIAN, IRAQI PRESIDENTS RESUME CLOSED MEETING

JN181633 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 June--Presidents Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and Hafiz al-Asad and Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn resumed their closed meetings this evening. It should be recalled that this is the fourth in a series of closed meetings that Presidents al-Bakr and Al-Asad and Saddam Husayn have held since yesterday morning.

Al-Bakr, Al-Asad Statements

JN181238 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 June--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr has stated that up to this time Iraq and Syria have achieved good results serving the objectives of the two countries, the one Arab people and Arab nation.

In a press statement to the television network following the closed meeting which was held this morning with President Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn, President al-Bakr said that discussion during the meetings had centered on the unity of the party in the two countries and the unity of the state.

In a similar statement, President Hafiz al-Asad said that "we have overcome several obstacles and have taken good steps." He added that discussion during the meeting revolved around general principles that may be called constitutional principles. These can serve as bases for the new unified state to be established.

He supported President al-Bakr's statement to the effect that good steps have been taken. He expressed the hope that the rest of the subjects will be tackled during subsequent meetings.

The third closed meeting lasted well over 4 hours. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member, and 'Abd Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, in their capacity as heads of the Iraqi and Syrian sides to the political, information and cultural committee.

Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi said that Presidents al-Bakr and Al-Asad had expressed satisfaction with the progress of talks.

In a press statement here this afternoon, Hammudi said that a fourth closed session will be held this evening on the same level to discuss the points on the agenda of the Higher Political Committee.

Revolution Command Council member Tariq 'Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the chairmen of the Iraqi-Syrian sides in the political, cultural and information subcommittee of the Higher Political Committee of the Joint National Action Charter, attended part of the closed meeting.

The meeting was concluded at 2215 this evening, having lasted for 3 and 1/4 hours. Iraqi Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi stated that the results of the talks of the Joint National Action Charter Higher Political Committee between fraternal Iraq and Syria will be announced tomorrow at a public meeting of all members of the Higher Political Committee.

At a press conference held here this evening, the information minister said that the results of the talks were an advanced qualitative step on the path to achieving unity between the two countries. He said that the results of the talks constitute an important step in the relationship between the two countries on the road to unity, both at the state and party levels.

The information minister pointed out that a fifth meeting at the same tripartite level will be held tomorrow morning to be followed by a final expanded meeting of the Higher Political Committee after which the political statement of the Higher Political Committee will be announced.

In reply to a reporter's question, the information minister said that the results of the Higher Political Committee meeting were good and permeated with satisfaction, optimism and fruitful action, which will serve the unitary process between fraternal Iraq and Syria.

Joint Political Leadership Agreement

JN191129 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1125 GMT 19 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 19 June--A new political declaration between Iraq and Syria was signed today.

Under the declaration, Syria and Iraq will have a joint political leadership.

INA EDITOR SEES LINK BETWEEN U.S. AIMS, IRANIAN POLICY

JN171853 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1517 GMT 17 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 17 June--The INA political editor has stressed that U.S. plans in Asia are currently concentrating on establishment of economic alliances to replace regional military alliances.

The INA political editor said that the trend in the world conflict is taking an economic form in the Third World countries where the new imperialist conflict is aimed at dominating national economic resources.

The INA political editor pointed out that the United States and Britain did not take action when CENTO was dissolved because the final calculations of imperialism are not to lose its strategic positions--particularly its economic interests--with the change of players or their positions as long as the results of the game are the same.

The INA political editor was commenting on Iranian statements on the establishment of regional economic alliances. He said that the shah of Iran, under instructions from the United States, sought before the collapse of CENTO to promote the idea of economic relations and regional economic cooperation among the CENTO parties and to remove the military character of this alliance. With the fall of the shah, this plan seemed to have collapsed. However, many new signs and indications have begun to point out that the U.S. plan of establishing regional economic alliances in South Asia still exists and did not vanish with the fall of the shah. New fingers began to nurture this plan and to act to turn the local economic organization for cooperation and development, which is made up of the members of the collapsed CENTO, into an economic replacement for the military alliance. This organization is to be a new model in the area that suits the trends and ideas which imperialism has prepared for the Southwest Asia area as it has done in Southeast Asia. Thus, economic aims would achieve political goals. This is what U.S. imperialism wants in its dealings so as to insure continued domination and influence.

The INA political editor further said that the statements by a number of Iranian officials on the need to establish new economic relations among the countries of the area are the same statements the shah of Iran made when he visited Pakistan shortly before his fall and spoke about a common Asian market among the CENTO countries. Iranian Foreign Minister Yazdi's statements are directed at having a number of other countries in the area join the alliance in addition to the countries of the defunct CENTO.

The INA political editor warned that such economic organizations are masked alliances. He said that the new alliances are camouflaged by apparent economic interests which conceal foreign control. However, foreign control is the mover behind the scenes and acts in its own interests.

The INA editor called on the Arab people and on those who are concerned about the role of the Iranian revolution after the fall of the shah not to be dragged into the new forms invented by the imperialist enemy to continue exhausting our national resources and halt our peoples' genuine liberation.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 18 Jun

JN181733 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 18 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 June--A Soviet Military academic institute delegation led by the president of the institute, Maj Gen (Keyanikov), arrived here this afternoon on a 1-week visit to Iraq. During the visit, the delegation will acquaint itself with a number of military colleges, institutes and establishments in Iraq, as well with as the standards of training and study.

IRAQ OPEC REPRESENTATIVE RETURNS FROM GULF TOUR

JN151202 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 15 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 15 June--Dr Awni Shakir Hammadi, director general of foreign relations and investments at the Oil Ministry and Iraqi representative at OPEC, returned here at noon today at the end of a tour of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar.

Dr Hammadi told INA that during his visits he delivered messages from Tayih Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister to the oil ministers of the countries he visited dealing with coordination of their stands at the upcoming OPEC conference, due to open in Geneva on 26 June. He said that the talks he held on this subject were friendly and positive.

KING HUSAYN DISCUSSES MIDEAST ISSUE WITH BRITISH PRIME MINISTER

JN181648 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Jun 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher held a meeting today at 10 Downing Street. During the meeting, they had a working luncheon. A British spokesman said that discussion during the meeting dealt with all aspects of the Middle East problem. The meeting was attended by Assistant Foreign Secretary (Ian Gilmor), Minister of State at the Foreign Secretariat (Douglas Herb) and Secretary of State for Defense Francis Pym.

KING INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD181509 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 15 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[Interview granted by King Husayn to Jihad al-Khazin in Paris--date not given]

[Text] King Husayn, the Jordanian monarch, has declared his rejection of the self-rule negotiations between Egypt and Israel and called for referring the Middle East problem back to Geneva where the United States and the Soviet Union, and if necessary other countries, will take part in finding a just solution.

King Husayn was talking to a group of Arab journalists in the residence of the Jordanian Ambassador to Paris, Tahir al-Masri, on the last day of his private visit to France.

Replying to a question by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, King Husayn said that Israel's attitude toward the occupied territories is well-known. It considers these territories as Israeli land and its aim behind the negotiations is to give the inhabitants of the occupied territories some simple privileges. "We are against such a stand; we are for the return of the territories to their owners and the restoration of Arab Jerusalem," he said.

He added: "We are watching with great distress Israel's continued defiance of world opinion by changing the status of the occupied territories. We are also watching with appreciation our people's stand in the occupied territories and support them as much as we can."

Replying to another question, King Husayn said: "Frankly, I do not think Egypt has any right whatever to speak on behalf of the Palestinians."

Speaking about going back to Geneva. King Husayn said that after what has happened in the Middle East it seems to him that the United States is no longer capable of establishing a just and lasting peace and that in his opinion the United States must become partner with the Soviet Union and with other countries, if necessary, in order to search for a solution. The basis of such a solution is to be found in the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the subject, he said.

King Husayn expressed the belief that following the current peace initiative the Middle East is farther from real peace than at any time before the initiative and that the situation now calls for "a new formula in participation with all the Arabs concerned, foremost of which are the Palestinians, as well as the United States, the Soviet Union and maybe other countries."

King Husayn said: "The United States is going ahead to secure success for the efforts to which it has contributed. It has placed itself in a position in which it cannot exert the necessary positive influence. It is obliged to make advance promises and pledges of armed support for Israel. Thus, it has offered to Israel all that it can offer in the circumstances of total Israel withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and has kept nothing in hand by which it can bring pressure or use for guidance."

King Husayn said Jordan is always prepared for a dialog with the U.S. side because it is interested in winning U.S. friendship. The Jordanian stand is quite clear to the U.S. side, he said. He added: "We have absolutely not closed the door. We do not deny that in the past the United States contributed to the development of our country and to building our strength, but at present we are passing through a critical stage unprecedented in our relations with it. There is a radical difference between us and the United States."

Replying to another question, King Husayn said he has no plans now to visit the United States following the postponement of the previous visit which, he said, was several times postponed by us and several times by the United States.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT asked King Husayn if there were U.S. pressure on Jordan. He said he did not want to call it pressure but he would explain it and leave it to the journalist to judge. King Husayn said the United States told Jordan it must choose between two options, each of which involves a certain amount of risk. The first is for Jordan to play the role expected of it in the work to achieve peace while relying on U.S. promises of good intentions by all sides in the area and the desire to establish a just peace, in which case Jordan would win the sympathy and appreciation of the U.S. administration and people. The second, which is more risky, is for Jordan to choose a negative, or what is considered to be a negative, attitude by remaining outside the negotiations. King Husayn said Jordan had no option but to refuse to pursue the path of negotiations--a refusal which was considered as negative.

King Husayn reiterated several times his belief in the need to build up the Arabs' intrinsic power and self-reliance and expressed his satisfaction at what has been achieved in this regard so far, particularly concerning implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions. He said that the Arabs must stand fast and strengthen their resolve to work for achievement of a just and honorable peace as defined by the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and to prove to the world that they are ready to discuss any new ideas.

He said: "The Arab people do not stand against the brotherly Egyptian people, who are part of us. We have stood against the Egyptian Government so that Egypt will not become a gateway for Israeli penetration." He said that the measures the Arab countries have taken against Egypt are in implementation of an Arab resolution that has existed since 1950 against any Arab state that seeks a separate peace with Israel.

Asked how Egypt can be brought back to the Arab fold, he said: "This is up to Egypt and its people in particular. The Egyptian people are an Arab Muslim people and are bound to be attached to Jerusalem the same way we all are, and they will not accept what Israel says--that Jerusalem is its capital forever."

King Husayn declined to say that if Egypt leaves the Arab ranks the Arab nation would be finished forever, and said: "The Arab nation will never be finished and the Palestinian problem is not finished and will never be finished. What has happened to Egypt is something serious." King Husayn said that the most serious thing that could happen now is a disruption in the Arab ranks. "I completely exclude such a possibility, since everybody is showing that they are equal to their responsibilities. Israel is trying to exploit the situation and is seeking to change facts on the ground," he said.

With regard to the dangers which Jordan in particular might face, King Husayn said that his government has taken precautions against any disturbances being fomented by any side. Replying to a particular question, he affirmed that he did not receive any warnings from France or anybody else about an attempted coup.

King Husayn more than once reiterated his government's total support for the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people and affirmed that cooperation with the PLO is encouraging. Our only aim is for the PLO to become the framework encompassing the Palestinian people, he said.

Asked about allowing Fedayeen operations to be launched from Jordan, King Husayn said: "Everything has its own calculted objectives and everything is done in due course and according to what the conditions dictate." He added: "We have agreed with the PLO to stand against anything that would legitimize the Israeli occupation."

Speaking about the Jordanian and Palestinian people, he said that after liberation "either we will go back as we were, or they [the Palestinians] will build an independent state of their own, or we will establish some sort of federation. But all this will take place after liberation. It is up to them to decide and we approve in advance and support what they want."

AL-AKHBAR ON NEW EUROPEAN POSITION ON MIDDLE EAST

JN160833 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 16 Jun 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Husayn's Efforts and Europe's Word," the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says in an editorial today: It appears from recent developments that the Middle East issue will take a new turn on the international level, after a European role has been absent from the issue for some time.

Following the Camp David summit, the Arab countries found it necessary to turn to Europe to counterbalance the U.S. role, which ignored the just Arab demands. Through his continuous, fruitful efforts to explain the various aspects of the issue on behalf of the Arabs, while adhering to the basic principles of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, King Husayn has succeeded in making the European countries see the Arab viewpoint and in moving the European conscience so that it can play the role necessary to achieve a just solution that will insure withdrawal from the occupied territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination. Europe's stand, to be declared by the EEC member states, will come at a time when the leaders of the two world superpowers are meeting in Vienna to conclude the SALT II agreement. Perhaps Europe's word will convince everyone and cause the issue to be taken back to the UN Security Council for debate, on the basis of the just Arab demands and with the participation of all parties.

AL-ANWAR COMMENTS ON CARTER-BREZHNEV SUMMIT IN VIENNA

NC170630 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 17 Jun 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] AL-ANWAR, commenting on the Vienna talks between Carter and Brezhnev, says that the Russians talk a lot about a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East and in Lebanon; they say that in the first case the Arabs must be given their legitimate rights and in the second Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity must be maintained in a united state. It adds: What the Americans are saying does not seem to be different. However, the two giants know that settlements are not achieved at the negotiating table but in the military field. This is because it is not a matter of legitimate or illegitimate rights, but of ability to extract rights. It is not a matter of negotiating skills, but of power outside the negotiations. Lebanon's rights in the south are clear and are recognized by Israel as well as the international community, which issued Security Council Resolution 425. However, the UN forces and Lebanese, Arabs, U.S., Soviet, French and Vatican diplomacy have not been able to attain Lebanon's rights for it.

It adds: The Palestinian rights are clear and are recognized by the Arabs and the international community. Still, what the Palestinians are offered is less than autonomy or less than a regional solution, to quote the Israeli opposition Labor Party.

As long as the balance of power is in favor of Israel, a comprehensive settlement in Lebanon or in the entire region remains an illusion.

VOL Report

NC171805 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 17 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Presidents Carter and Brezhnev held a third session of talks at the Soviet Embassy in Vienna at noon today. The Voice of Lebanon mission in the Austrian capital has reported that a Soviet attitude of reservation overshadows those aspects of the talks which are outside the framework of the SALT II Agreement and which are related to international issues, particularly the Middle East issue, including Lebanon. The reservations concern the U.S. endeavors aimed at gaining Soviet support for the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. Brezhnev and the Kremlin leaders believe that the Middle East issue should be returned to the United Nations.

ADF ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON REOPENED ROADS IN BEIRUT SUBURBS

NC181725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Jun 79 NC

[18 June communique of the Arab Deterrent Forces Command]

[Text] After the army units have completed their entry and deployment in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and Furn ash-Shubbak, in coordination with the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF], and after they have taken control of the situation in the aforementioned areas, the ADF Command declares that the following main roads have become passable and safe for the citizens:

1. The As-Sayyad traffic circle, Galerie Sim'an, Mar Mikha'il road.
2. The As-Sayyad traffic circle, Chevrolet, Furn ash-Shubbak, Museum road.
3. The Al-Hadath, Galerie Sim'an, Chevrolet, Jisr al-Basha road.

BEIRUT RADIO REPORTS ISRAELI PLANE RAID IN SOUTH

NC181835 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The national news agency correspondent in the south this evening said that at 1815 today eight Israeli warplanes raided the areas of Abu al-Aswad, Qudmus, Juwar al-Nakhl, Al-Burghuliyah and Al-Qasimiyah on the coastal road near Tyre. The raid continued until 1855, during which the Israeli enemy used highly explosive bombs. At least 10 people were killed or wounded. According to the correspondent, during the raid there were Israeli flights over the coastal area in the south up to Sidon.

VOL: ISRAELI GUNBOATS SIGHTED; SYRIAN MOVEMENTS REPORTED

NC182036 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 18 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpts] Reports from the border area indicate that military fortifications are being built on the Israeli border within Lebanese territory along the coastal area facing the UN forces.

Israeli gunboats were sighted this evening all along the southern coastal area.

Our correspondent reports Syrian military movements in the southern mountain area accompanied by a slow advance near Al-Qunaytirah.

ATH-THAWRAH: UNITY WITH IRAQ WILL BE LED BY ONE BA'TH

JN170831 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Jun 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Baghdad Is Embracing Leader Al-Asad and Unity," the Damascus daily ATH-THAWRAH says: What is happening in Baghdad, where the Ba'th and Damascus are represented by President Hafiz al-Asad, is a long-cherished hope. It is the promise of a very long and hard march which we began with a hope for unity. This hope is now being translated into action. However, as big as the event is, the hostile reaction will be even bigger. The enemies will increase their campaigns of deception and pressure on the pan-Arab front from Mawsil to the Golan.

We reaffirm to everyone--our brothers, friends, enemies and those who are neutral--that the newborn unity will stimulate the national awareness and the pan-Arab struggle. We would like to stress that the unity of Damascus and Baghdad is the fruit of a stubborn national effort. All the Arabs are with this unity because the forthcoming unity is for all the Arabs. It is for the sake of all the Arabs. It is not an axis, not a tactical strategy and not a temporary phase.

We want to underline that our unity is a perfect trend in which the first step is the most important. No matter what its level, it will remain the unity of progress and steadfastness. In order to preserve and further develop this unity we need to continue our struggle and sacrifices. We need more awareness and giving. It is the starting point that will lead to comprehensive unity.

We want to emphasize that our unity is for the people, for the state and for the Ba'th Party within one framework and on one path. This unity is for the sake of liberation and socialism. This unity is for the sake of national steadfastness and Pan-Arab renaissance. It will be led by the one Ba'th Party from Damascus and Baghdad. This unity is also for all the nationalist and progressive powers from Damascus to Baghdad. This unity is for all the masses in Damascus and Baghdad. We want to stress that our unity is a national responsibility. Thus, we realize that we have to give more, greater sacrifice and pain. Because of this unity, we have chosen the most difficult and most painful paths.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: Baghdad today is embracing leader Hafiz al-Asad and also the unity decision. The masses from Damascus to Baghdad are watching with one eye full of tears of delight and happiness and another eye full of tears of sorrow and challenge watching dearest Egypt. Greetings Baghdad, all our hearts are beating with you, all our arms are with you.

Greetings to the Ba'th. Greetings to this party which is reuniting in order to give life to our nationalist hopes. Greetings to those great men who are sincerely leading the battle and adhering to the great responsibility. But to those who have betrayed themselves and the masses as well, those who have relinquished the homeland and the one fate, and those sick persons who are still full of doubts, to them we say: For unity we live and for unity we die.

ALGERIA

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON YAR PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

JN151906 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jun 79 JN

[Text of joint YAR-Algerian statement issued on the visit YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani paid to Algeria from 11 to 14 June]

[Text] At the invitation of Brother Mohamed Abdelghani, member of the Politburo of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] and prime minister, YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, accompanied by an important delegation, paid a visit to Algeria from 11 to 14 June 1979.

During the stay of the delegation in Algeria, talks were held between the two sides. The following attended the talks from the Algerian side: Abderrazak Bouhara, member of the FLN Central Committee and public health minister; Abdelhamid Ibrahimi, minister of planning and national development; (Mansur as-Subayh), secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; (Mohamed Harbi), secretary general of the Ministry of Information and Culture; (Mohamed Buzadah), director general of the Algerian airline; (?Sa'd ad-Din Nawwat), chief of the Arab affairs desk at the Foreign Ministry; and Mohamed Sabbagh, Algerian ambassador in San'a'.

The following attended the talks from the YAR side: Brothers 'Abdallah ibn Husayn al-Ahmar, member of the Consultative Council; 'Ali Lutfi al-Thawr, minister of development and president of the Central Council of Planning; Husayn 'Abdallah al-'Amri, minister of foreign affairs; Dr Ahmad al-Ashabi, minister of health; [first name indistinct] Ahmad al-Lawzi, deputy minister of information and culture; Lt Col Muhammad 'Abd al-Malik al-'Ulufi, deputy chief of the general staff; Lt Col Hammud Baydar, YAR ambassador in Algiers; Lt Col Muhammad Yahya al-Arzi, commander of Al-'Amaliqah forces; Muhammad Ahmad al-Hayni, chairman of the General Civil Aviation Commission; and 'Ali al-Haras, director of the prime minister's office.

The talks dealt with various issues of interest to the two countries, bilateral relations, the Middle East issue and the international situation.

At the beginning of the talks, Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani made a detailed explanation of the recent developments in the YAR and the efforts made by the government to achieve stability and to expand the base of government in order to have all sides in the YAR represented in the constitutional institutions and government departments and in order to build a new society and boost the development plans aimed at advancing the national economy through utilizing all material and manpower resources and creative, qualified people to build modern Yemen.

Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani also explained the steps covered by the unity committees stemming from the summit conference held in Kuwait between President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il. Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved by these committees and his government's intention to continue the work of these committees until unity is achieved since it has been the demand of every Yemeni since the Yemeni people began their struggle against decades of backwardness and colonialism.

Mohamed Abdelghani, member of the FLN Politburo and prime minister, lauded the efforts made by the Yemeni Government in development and in building Yemeni society. He also lauded the solid will and determination by everyone to achieve the aspirations of the Yemeni people in restoring their unity and regaining their glory. He wished the unity committees success and quick action to reach the aspired goal.

On the bilateral level, the two sides reviewed the fraternal relations between the two countries. They expressed satisfaction over the strength and development of these relations. They also agreed that there are several fields in which they still can deepen and expand cooperation between them in order to strengthen the links and ties connecting them in response to the aspirations of the two fraternal Yemeni and Algerian peoples.

The two sides agreed to increase contacts, double visits, exchange delegations on various levels and in all domains, and increase coordination and consultations between the two governments to unify their views and adopt joint stands toward the issues of interest to the two countries.

The two sides also discussed the situation in the Arab Maghreb area. After exchanging views on the reasons for the current situation in the area, the two sides called for putting aside the policy of the use of force. They agreed that the resolving of the issue of the people of the Western Sahara depends on following a realistic policy based on UN principles and the resolutions of the OAU and the nonalined movement on the right of peoples to self-determination.

In discussing the Middle East issue, the two sides asserted that the separate treaty between the Egyptian Government and the Zionist entity was one of the most important reasons for the intensification of tension and dangers in the area. Therefore, the two sides affirmed their categorical rejection of the treaty. Out of the realization by the two sides of the seriousness of this phase and the dimensions of the plot, the two sides asserted the need to foil this treaty and all designs aimed against the Arab nation and its fateful issue.

The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to implement all the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference and the Arab and foreign and economy ministers conference held in Baghdad. The two sides affirmed their commitment to give all types of support to the frontline states and to the struggle of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied areas under the leadership of the PLO--the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--until the Palestinian people wrest their right to self-determination, to return home, and to build their state on their national soil.

The two sides called on all the Arab states to embark on further solidarity and cohesion to cope with the dangerous phase and to confront all forms of foreign threats and pressure aimed at forcing the Arab states to go along with the policy of capitulation. The two sides also called on the Arab and Islamic states to work to stop the Judaization of holy Jerusalem and return it to its legitimate owners.

On the international level, the views of the two sides were identical. The two sides reaffirmed their support for the national liberation movements in Africa and other Third World countries.

They renewed their rejection of the policy of racial segregation followed by the racist minorities in the southern part of the African Continent and their attempts to set up agent governments to protect their interests, entrench their exploitation, and achieve their ambitions.

In this connection, the two sides hailed the prominent role being played by the nonalinement movement in the liberation of peoples, their independence and sovereignty. The two sides emphasized the need to make more efforts to make the forthcoming nonalined summit conference succeed and [words indistinct] this movement and its goals.

The two sides emphasized the need to reorganize the world economy on the basis of justice and equality among the various states.

At the end of the talks, YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani thanked PLN Politburo member and Prime Minister Mohamed Abdelghani and the Algerian people for the warm welcome accorded to him. He conveyed to him an invitation to President Chadli Bendjedid from his brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to visit the YAR.

Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and his delegation met with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and conveyed to him an invitation from Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the YAR Armed Forces, to visit the YAR. President Chadli Bendjedid accepted the invitation, and he will make the visit as soon as possible. President Chadli Bendjedid asked Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ghani to convey his greetings to his brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the YAR Armed Forces, and his wishes for the progress and prosperity of the Yemeni people.

LETTER TO SECURITY COUNCIL DENIES MOROCCAN ALLEGATIONS

LD171615 Algiers APS in English 1510 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 17 Jun (APS)--Under the title "Morocco Is Preparing An Aggression Against Algeria," the French-language national daily EL MOUDJAHID reproduced today the letter sent by the Algerian representative to the United Nations to the president of the Security Council following the one sent by Morocco 14 June.

"The representative of Morocco has just addressed to you a letter in which some facts of war are reported which took place inside the Moroccan territory and the responsibility of which he has abusively attributed to my country. Such accusations are totally baseless and aim solely at diverting the attention of the international community from the fundamental data of the Western Sahara issue which is exclusively set in terms of decolonization".

"Algeria categorically refutes the presentation and interpretation of the facts of war cited and expresses here indignation as to this attempt by Morocco to have [on] her shoulder the consequences of its wandering policy of expansionism and annexation. Besides, Morocco, which knows well that no Algerian armed forces has crossed Moroccan frontiers, has not brought and could never bring the proof to allegations which it has not (?dated) to put forward with such buoyancy. It is to a surprising syllogism that it has recourse to 'prove' the existence of what does not exist.

Knowing well that it could not contend, without falling into total unlikelyhood, that 'Algerian forces' have effectively crossed Moroccan borders, Morocco contented itself with referring, without any other argument, to 'forces', well taking care not to identify them any more, but to conclude anyhow, by a syllogism with a doubtful coherence, that Algeria was the aggressor for having had, nobody knows how, recourse to the use of 'force' against the territorial integrity of the Moroccan state, 400 kms away from its frontiers.

"These 'forces' which Morocco does not designate, to maintain confusion and try and abuse the good faith of the members of the Security Council, are constituted by the armed organization of the Saharan people, POLISARIO Front, who are fighting for their self-determination and their independence.

"In fact, if front POLISARIO Saharan combattants in the national liberation struggle give so severe blows to troops who illegally occupy their territory and hold them in check even inside the Moroccan territory to destroy military bases from which their enemies operate, this can only be the proof that they widely control Western Sahara, part of which has been effectively liberated and where they have installed their own bases to sustain national liberation fighting and push back the occupant...

"...Such is the reality, cruel for the Moroccan Government misled in a war of conquest. This reality deprives of any coherence Moroccan argumentation in relation to a so-said aggression by Algeria, logically, geographically and materially impossible".

Pointing out the links between the "right of pursuit" and colonial practices the letter went on: "In these conditions, Algeria rejects on the Moroccan authorities the entire responsibility of ineluctable consequences that would stem out of the violation of her frontiers, as has declared the president of the Algerian republic in a message dated 9 June to the Sudanese president, acting president of OAU...".

"...Any action that the Security Council would be led to undertake could only fall within the framework defined by our organization to speed up the solution of the Western Sahara issue, on the agenda of the General Assembly's 34th session, by the implementation of the decisions relating to effective exercise by the people of the Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and to independence."

MALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEYE ARRIVES 16 JUN

LD161926 Algiers APS in English 1519 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 16 June (APS)--Mr. Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian foreign minister, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of his opposite number.

Mr. Beye was welcomed by Mr. Benyahia, FLN Politburo member, foreign minister, in presence of high-ranking officials.

The Malian minister declared that he was very happy to be once again in Algiers and said that he is going to discuss with Mr. Benyahia and the Algerian officials on the whole of Algerian-Malian bilateral relations.

Mr. Beye added that he will have possibility to [word indistinct] African and international issues.

YADIN BRIEFS CABINET ON EGYPT'S VIEW OF TREATY

TA181149 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By the HA'ARETZ political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Egypt wants Israel to regard the peace treaty in an overall Middle East context and not merely in terms of bilateral relations. This was the impression Prof Yiga'el Yadin got from his visit to Egypt, which he reported to the Cabinet yesterday.

Yadin recalled that the Egyptians are in a difficult predicament within the Arab world and that they are expecting some consideration of this by Israel. He added that he had been asked by Egyptian leaders about additional Israeli gestures--such as the transfer of the offices of the military government from Gaza--and whether Israel intends to grant more political freedom to the Arabs in the territories. The Egyptians are urging Israel to regard the peace treaty in a general Middle East context and with respect to the involvement of the superpowers in the area, and not only to focus on relations between the two countries.

Menahem Begin and Hayim Landau asked Yadin whether or not there is truth in the reports claiming that he had reached an agreement with Egypt that it would refrain from issuing statements on its view that the autonomy will lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state, whereas Israel would avoid making declarations on its demand for sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and Gaza at the end of the autonomy period. Begin and Landau remarked that if Yadin had indeed reached such a formal agreement with the Egyptian leaders on this issue, this move contradicts the autonomy document endorsed by the Cabinet (which has not yet been presented to Egypt), which includes a declaration of Israel's desire to enforce its sovereignty over Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. Professor Yadin replied yesterday that he had not reached a formal agreement to this effect with Egypt.

EGYPTIAN DELEGATIONS TO MILITARY, AUTONOMY TALKS ARRIVE

TA190825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 19 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The Egyptian military delegation to the military committee and the political delegation to the autonomy talks arrived in Israel about an hour ago aboard an Egyptian Air Force plane. The military committee is composed of two officials from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry and one colonel.

WEIZMAN EXPLAINS 'WALKOUT' ON AUTONOMY COMMITTEE

TA181204 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 18 Jun 79 p 1 TA

[By Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] "The security issue is not an issue for negotiations in the autonomy talks. There are problems of lands, taxation, elections and many other diverse problems. That is why I do not think that the defense minister ought to be a member of the autonomy committee. I, for one, did my best." This is what Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman told MA'ARIV this morning, after having announced yesterday at the Cabinet session that he was withdrawing from the six-member committee.

This morning, Weizman said that this was not a new decision. In the past, too, he had expressed reservations concerning his participation in the committee.

" I shall express my views during the Cabinet sessions on any security issue that will be discussed. There will be full cooperation of the defense establishment, which will help the committee. I do not see any harm in the fact that the defense minister will not be a member of the team."

DAYAN DISCUSSES U.S. PARTICIPATION IN AUTONOMY TALKS

TA181908 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 18 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan says that the settlements in the territories and the future of East Jerusalem do not appear in the agreements Israel signed with Egypt and the United States and these issues will not be placed on the agenda for the autonomy negotiations. The foreign minister appeared this afternoon at the annual dinner of the foreign correspondents' association in Israel in the Jerusalem Plaza Hotel. Here is our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer.

[Schiffer--live or recorded] The future of the administered territories and the establishment of the settlements in those territories were the focus of many questions by the foreign correspondents. In his replies, Minister Dayan, stressed that the Israeli settlements in the territories did not represent an obstacle to the peace process but, on the contrary, were creating coexistence with the Arab population. The Camp David agreements, which were signed by Israel, Egypt and the United States, do not mention the settlements at all, Dayan pointed out. Egypt and the United States signed an agreement stating that IDF would remain on the banks of the Jordan and in the territories of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip during the 5-year transition period. In this context, Minister Dayan revealed that today Israel sent its reply to the U.S. letter of explanation about its status in the autonomy negotiations.

[Dayan--begin recording] Israel gave a reply which includes several points. If you want, you can call them reservations, but they are Israeli points of view. I am satisfied with the Israeli reply. [end recording]

[Schiffer] Let us point out that the reply emphasizes that, in contradiction to what was said in the U.S. letter, the negotiations are being held over the establishment of the self-administration in the territories and not over the future of Judaea and Samaria. The Israeli document also says that the self-administration to be established will be for the inhabitants and will not include any element of sovereignty over the territories of Judaea and Samaria. As for Israel's position on the U.S. role in the autonomy negotiations, Minister Dayan said:

[Dayan--begin recording] Here is a hypothetical example about an issue which does not exist, and I emphasize: It is not on the agenda. I have enumerated two issues which are not on the agenda and they are not in the Camp David agreement. The two issues are Jerusalem and the settlements. We must come to an agreement with the Arabs on various issues and I repeat: These two issues are not on the list. Let us assume, for the moment, that these issues were on the list and that the United States wanted the agreement to be not only between Israel and the Arabs, but also wanted the United States to be what the Arabs call a full partner [past two words in English], and we would also have to reach an agreement with the United States on Jerusalem or the settlements.

Then if you were to take a man like me--I know the U.S. position on Jerusalem; I know its position on the settlements in the territories, that they are illegal, that they are a disturbance to peace--I would not negotiate with the United States as though it were a side with whom I have to come to an agreement on that issue, when I know its position in advance. [end recording]

[Schiffer] The foreign minister reviewed the moves which preceded the autonomy negotiations and said that in the negotiations over the peace treaty with Egypt there were also three stages: First, the negotiations, in which the United States had a share; the agreement signed by Israel and Egypt, in which the United States acted as a witness; and finally the implementation of the agreement, which, with the agreement of both sides, is supervised by the United States. In Minister Dayan's view, it will also be possible to implement this example [as heard] in the autonomy negotiations. The foreign minister also said that the governments and the Knesset majority acted correctly in not applying Israeli law to the Golan Heights, but only to East Jerusalem. Minister Dayan intends to continue to participate in the ministerial committee holding the autonomy negotiations, but he added:

[Dayan--in English, begin recording] My personal view is that in most cases we should have a smaller delegation sitting down with the three Egyptian ministers and the American party, but it is up to the government to decide about that. [end recording]

[Schiffer--translates above and continues] And, finally, a personal question: Dayan was asked if he saw himself serving in the next Knesset. His reply: As I see the current Knesset, then even in my dreams I do not see myself serving in it any more.

DAVAR CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON SALT II TALKS

TA181532 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 18 Jun 79 pp 7, 11 TA

[Dov Appel commentary: "The Two Superpowers Must Live in Peace"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and the United States are capable of nuclear exchanges that would, "at best," exterminate tens of millions of people (if the war is stopped in the first stage) and at worst, destroy one hundred million people and more. This is in addition to the disastrous economic destruction which would wipe them off the list of superpowers for an extremely long period. The leaders of both the Soviet Union and the United States are fully aware of this. One shold also note that Brezhnev and his colleagues are making it clear in the most conspicuous manner that the first goal of Soviet foreign policy is the prevention of a nuclear war.

Moreover, the Soviets have invested vast sums to develop a nuclear military strength as well as a conventional military warfare system, parallel more or less to that of the United States. Hence, the signing of the SALT II treaty by Brezhnev and Carter puts a kind of official seal on the existence of a nuclear balance of power between the two powers without limiting the arms race between them.

The United States and the Soviet Union will continue to improve the lethal nuclear weapons at their disposal and even add to them largely to secure the balance of power between them in the foreseeable as well as in the unforeseeable future.

U.S. military men and senators who object to the SALT II agreement on grounds that the Soviets will not be scrupulous in fulfilling their commitments (not to increase the number or improve the quality of the missiles and the bombers in accordance with the treaty Brezhnev and Carter will sign) may be right, but they are no more right than those Soviet experts who doubt the Americans credibility.

One must remember that in theory the Roman maxim that existing agreements must be maintained facta sunt servanda [previous three words in Latin] holds true, but in practice no agreements between enemy countries could possibly remove their mutual distrust as long as the controversies and conflicting interests which cause the enmity exist. Hence the conclusion that the SALT II agreement will not substantially contribute to improving the relations between the two great powers. This agreement, like similar agreements between the United States and the Soviet Union, will allow both of them to avoid wasting enormous resources on certain areas of the strategic arms race whose development does not add to either party's deterrent power, which is impressive anyway.

The trouble is that the SALT II agreement reinforces that commitment of the two superpowers not to get involved in war, but it cannot prevent wars between other countries from breaking out. Indeed, since Nixon's visit to Moscow in May 1972, the world has witnessed several wars which were not prevented by the detente between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The October 1973 war between Israel and the Arab countries, the Somalia-Ethiopia dispute, the Vietnamese invasion into Kampuchea and the Chinese invasion into Vietnam have not interfered with the U.S.-Soviet attempts to maintain normal relations between them, even though these can hardly be called friendly. Western Europe is conscious of the fact that a possibility exists where the balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union might expose the Western community's policy to Soviet pressure, precisely because the Soviet Union no longer fears the great nuclear prowess of its American opponent.

Charles de Gaulle's gloomy prediction that the United States would refuse to place New York, Washington, Boston or Chicago under the danger of nuclear annihilation or risk a war with the Soviet Union to save the FRG or France from the invasion of the Soviet Army receives extra significance with the signing of the SALT II agreement, reaffirming the two superpower's awareness of the fact that they must not get involved in a nuclear war and that they should make the utmost efforts to prevent war between them.

This does not mean that Western Europe thinks that Leonid Brezhnev and Defense Minister Ustinov intend to order the Soviet Army to march westward after SALT II is signed, but the very fact that the strength of the Soviet and Warsaw Pact armies might supersede the power of the NATO forces in Europe and that a large number of medium-range Soviet-made missiles sited in Eastern Europe are aimed at targets in the Western part of the continent arouses the understandable concern of the leaders of Western Europe, because the problem is not the adherence of the Soviet Politburo to the principles of peace and cooperation between the countries on the continent; rather the problem can be summed up thus. The great power of the Soviet Union in Europe gives it the potential opportunity of exerting unbelievable political pressure in times of crisis.

This crisis could take place in the Soviet Union within years after Brezhnev et al are gone, it can also occur between the Soviet Union and the popular democratic republics.

It is possible--at least theoretically--that the leaders of the Soviet Union in the 80's or 90's would be tempted to overcome such crises by conducting a dynamic and aggressive policy toward Western Europe. Neither should one ignore, academically, the threats made by the Beijing leaders that prior to the launching of a preventive war against the PRC, the Soviet Union is supposed to take over the Western European hinterland.

There is a reason that PRAVDA has recently published an unattributed article, which includes an excerpt from the U.S. Armed Forces JOURNAL--presented as the Pentagon organ. The excerpt is about the purpose of U.S. aid to the PRC. These quotes prove that the United States intends to arm the PRC so that it will balance the Soviet Union's power while making sure that this does not endanger U.S. security by violating the balance of power between the U.S. and the PRC. The excerpts also state: "In the long term, the PRC will need Western technological aid for at least 12 years and will remain dependent on close ties with the United States and Japan even longer if they are to establish power which would somewhat offset the Soviet Union's strength...." The Pentagon organ also notes that military-technological aid to the PRC is meant to allow the PRC to reach a level of power that will enable it to challenge the U.S. Navy or even the Japanese Navy.

PRAVDA brings this to the attention of the Soviet public in order to explain why the Soviet Union has to invest vast sums of money in its armament: The competition is two-fold, on two fronts. It must withstand the Chinese challenge as well as the Western challenge; it must be prepared for a situation in which the PRC, with the help of military-technological aid from the United States, Japan and the Western countries might turn into a regional superpower in the Far East which would limit the Soviet Union's freedom of activity on a global scale.

Brezhnev, Marshal Ustinov and Foreign Minister Gromyko were surely aware, prior to their departure to Vienna, that Carter would not agree to give up strengthening the PRC as the power to balance the Soviet Union's power, but they might have hoped to persuade the U.S. President, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski that they should be cautious in strengthening the PRC to prevent the danger that the Chinese creature might swallow its U.S. creator as well as the Soviet Union.

The issues for discussion in Vienna also include Africa, the Middle East, Afghanistan and Iran. On these issues there is no chance that the two superpowers could reach far-reaching agreements. Each one of them will continue to act in these regions as it sees fit and according to the best of its ability. This is especially true of the Middle East, as long as the Soviet Union's policy is tied to Arab nationalism.

The developments in these areas could have varying degrees of favorable or unfavorable impact on the interests of the two superpowers, but not to the extent that they would rescind their commitment to avoid being dragged into a military confrontation.

In short, the Vienna summit will further contribute to creating the conditions and consolidating a situation in which the two superpowers will be immune from a fit of lunacy or from an uncontrolled hysterical typhoon that might push them over the abyss to a destructive war. One can also wonder and ask whether the Vienna summit will or will not contribute to reviving detente, or only give it a booster shot to make the patient recover.

However, one should remember that detente in fact means a respite in the tension between countries dictated first of all by their sincere desire to avoid war. All the other components of detente-economic, cultural and scientific cooperation and the exchange of technological information and expertise--are both desirable and possible, but not essential, and depend on the degree of competitiveness between the powers or countries which, for reasons of self-preservation, prefer trading continual truce for tension.

BEGIN CONDEMNS EXPULSION OF VIETNAMESE REFUGEES

TA182002 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Jun

[Text] And now to the problem of the refugees in Southeast Asia. Prime Minister Menahem Begin today condemned the Malaysian Government for expelling the Vietnamese refugees. Mr Begin called on the 151 countries belonging to the United Nations to absorb the refugees from Vietnam. The UN commissioner for refugee affairs, according to Mr Begin, is the one who should determine the allocation for each country, including Israel. Mr Begin was speaking at the opening session of the Zionist Executive Committee, which opened in Jerusalem today. Here are some of the prime minister's remarks.

[Begin--Begin videotape] Without any doubt, if the supreme commissioner for refugee problems, Mr Hartling, on receiving the announcements from the heads of governments of 131 countries, informs the Malaysian Government of the positive replies, it will at once cease the expulsion. And it will wait for several months. During those months it will be possible to bring, in ships and planes, the miserable people to refuge. This will not be a burden for any country. The rule will be: The large will take many and the small will take few. The greatest countries will have to accept several thousand refugees. They will be able to bear this. The small countries--several hundred. They will be able to bear this. In the name of the State of Israel, I hereby announce that if this is the humanitarian act of all the countries of the world, Israel will participate in this important and positive act of saving lives. [applause] [end videotape]

SOUTH AFRICA TO TRANSFER EMBASSY TO JERUSALEM

TA181559 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 18 Jun 79 p 1 TA

[By Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] South Africa will soon transfer its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. This has been reported in unofficial contacts.

This decision by the Pretoria government was made following the publication of Canada's decision to transfer its embassy to Jerusalem. Even though the Arab countries have strongly reacted to the Canadian decision, and in spite of the fact that the Pretoria government is maintaining wide-scale economic ties with several Arab countries which have strongly protested the Canadian announcement, it appears that the South Africans are taking into account the possible effect of this decision on their relations with the Arabs, should the embassy be transferred.

HA'ARETZ EDITOR DISCUSSES ISRAEL'S ISOLATION

TA151225 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Jun 79 p 13 TA

[HA'ARETZ editor Gershom Shocken commentary: "The 'Settlements' Are Isolating Israel"]

[Text] The 'settlement' at Elon More is not defective because it burdens Anwar as-Sadat; nor is it defective because the Americans say that it violates international law and disrupts the peace process, nor because the inhabitants of the occupied territories oppose it. While these three reasons for opposition carry a lot of weight (not each the same weight) which should not have been ignored under any circumstances prior to the carrying out of the 'settlement' through a secretive commando operation, the main reasons why this 'settlement' and all the other 'settlements' of Gush Emunim led by Ari'el Sharon are defective are different--and these are reasons that lie only within us, Jews and Israelis.

The first reason is that the citizens of Israel and the Jewish people in the Diaspora lack the human resources to settle the West Bank as they settled the coastal plain from Ashqelon to Nahariyya and 'Emeq Yizre'el. Even within the green line the State of Israel is disturbed by an increasing demographic problem. One can hear the cries of the Jewish inhabitants of the Galilee about the danger of their becoming a minority because of the fast increase in the size of the Arab population. Every publication of new demographic statistics manifests the severity of the problem. Even if, between the Six Day War and the Yom Kippur War, between 500,000 and a million Jews had settled in the West Bank the problem that we face today would not disappear, even though there is no doubt that our predicament would be better. In Jerusalem, the number of Jewish inhabitants significantly increased in the past 12 years.

But even if there had been such massive settlement during those years the West Bank would still contain no less, and probably even more, Arabs than Jews; and we would still face those problems which we escaped in Israel within the 1949 cease-fire lines as a result of the departure of most Arab inhabitants in the wake of the war of independence. The small groups of Gush Emunim extremists cannot implement any settlement act worthy of its name. They are only able to create points of friction and provocation concerning the Arab residents of the West Bank, and they are fulfilling this role with increasing severity.

The second reason which renders the 'settlement' at Elon More and all the other Gush Emunim 'settlements' defective is that had we really wanted to establish them, and had the balance of forces allowed this, they would inevitably, over time, turn the Arab population, which would at any rate constitute between 80 and 90 percent of the West Bank population, into third class citizens. This is untenable because today there is no place that one can maintain rule by a minority over a majority nor is this desirable, because such a government of conquest destroys the conquerors. This process has become increasing prevalent in Israel since June 1967.

The extremist-monopolistic-nationalistic motivation--as opposed to settlement motivation--of the Elon More settlement was blatantly manifest when, following the establishment of the settlement, the debate began on whether the settlement should be established as an agricultural or urban settlement. This debate is being conducted within the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency and between it and the members of Ari'el Sharon's settlement committee, and again--most blatantly--the voice of the 'settlers' themselves cannot be heard.

It appears that they couldn't care less and their main aim is to demonstrate a presence to the residents of Nabulus during the most sensitive part of the beginning of the negotiations on the future of the territories. Their voice will certainly be heard in the future when the damages that they are to be paid during their evacuation will be discussed.

The settlement policy being practiced by the Begin government--either of its own initative or in the wake of the Gush Emunim extremists--makes relations between Israel and our benefactor power ugly and this process is only beginning. If there is no far-reaching change in Israeli policy toward the occupied territories the Begin government, or that which follows, will face the interesting problem of how to conduct Israel's affairs without any political support in the international arena and without U.S. material support, thanks to which we have existed since the Six Day War.

Settlement policy has also struck a severe blow to the support that Israel has enjoyed from U.S. Jewry. In any case we were not assured of this support indefinitely in the manner that we enjoyed during the days of the establishment of the state and during the 1967 crisis. There are many reasons for this. They involve the changes taking place within U.S. Jewry, and increasing part of which can already be called "Americans of Jewish origin," and Israel's lack of success in developing a society with a positive image which would be attractive to the peoples of the free world.

The kibbutz movement no longer characterizes Israeli society for the observer or visitor from outside. It is the less pleasant social phenomena. However, the decline in the support of U.S. Jewry could have been more gradual and longer-term and, perhaps, in time, it might have been possible to halt it and change its direction had we been able to correct the faults in our society. The 'settlement' policy, which is not acceptable to most Jewish activists in the United States despite their warnings which have reached Mr Begin since he became prime minister, has greatly increased the pace of the negative process. The result will be that the State of Israel, as represented by the Begin government, will stand exposed without any ally in the fateful discussion with the U.S. Government, with the United States enjoying support for its positions from the whole world, on both sides of the iron curtain.

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH UNIFIL ON BORDER CHECKS

TA181828 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 18 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Israel and the UN force command post in southern Lebanon have concluded new procedures for checking the force's personnel and crystallized the new arrangement for the passage of UNIFIL troops across the northern border, following the capture of a Nigerian officer who tried to smuggle terrorist materials to terrorists in Israel. These agreements were achieved this afternoon in a meeting in Rosh Haniqra between Israeli and UNIFIL officers. The UN spokesman in southern Lebanon has announced that the United Nations is now discussing new measures to prevent smuggling of explosive materials and arms by the UN soliders.

In this context, the Metulla regional council is demanding that the UN personnel stationed in the hamlet be evacuated because their reports to their command post during exchanges of fire between the terrorists and the Christians quite often help the terrorists to be accurate in their aiming. Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel says that the United Nations aids the terrorists indirectly, not deliberately, because there is also a UN communications station in the terrorist stronghold in the Beaufort castle.

BAZARGAN SPEAKS ABOUT 'CRUSADE FOR RECONSTRUCTION'

LD182238 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Address to the nation by Mehdi Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 18 June--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: My dear sisters and brothers, the last time that I did not have the pleasure of meeting you [he was speaking on television]--and, according to the late Mozaffar al-Din Shah [monarch of Qajar Dynasty] at the beginning of the book he wrote about his travels: You were given the honor of meeting us--our subject of discussion was the nationalization of the banks. After that, we received many letters of thanks and praise and expressions of gratitude and numerous cables which supported the government and expressed happiness [words indistinct]. Well, we are certainly very thankful for this, and we thank you for your gratitude and for the support that you give the government.

Although the question of the nationalization of the banks was unexpected and the people (?regarded it as a revolutionary action), for the government it was not a sudden decision taken on the spur of the moment, but rather one we had been working on for 3 months. The first report, or the first draft, which was sent to the government and which was prepared by one of my former colleagues in the Bank Melli, was dated (?11) March 1979. It had been government's duty for a long time to clarify its economic policies in various sectors such as agriculture, land, industry, commerce and other sectors, and to announce it.

We did this so far as it was possible and as our time allowed, then we discovered that the fountainhead of all economic activities is in the banks. In order to clarify the position of the banks and dispel the worries of the people concerning this matter, and to create confidence and to harmonize [the working of the banks] with the economic policies of the government, we started with the banks and our first law was announced concerning the banks.

Before that we had announced the government's policies concerning the land and construction work. Yesterday, we also presented the bill to the Revolutionary Council concerning the economic policy of the government of the Islamic Republic about the industrial units of the country and national industry. We hope the bill concerning agriculture, which is being studied, will soon be ready.

Of course, I have often said, and you have also heard from my colleagues, that while the revolution during its destructive and violent phase can and should be quick and sudden, during its constructive phase it cannot and should not avoid being gradual and considered. This is why projects are put in operation by spending time on them and gradually.

Another thing which we have found time for--and we praise God that the government has been able to carry out one of the duties and programs delegated to it--has been the preparation, codification and presentation of the draft of the proposed constitution, which has been approved by the Revolutionary Council and which Dr Sahabi, during the past few days, has given interviews about and made announcements on, and whose draft has been given to the newspapers. Perhaps it is not necessary for me to say anything about this matter, but I wish to repeat that it is not final but it is a draft, a proposal that the government was dutybound to present.

The first stages of this draft, even the initiation of the investigations and studies carried out, began before his great excellency the ayatollah's return to Tehran, that is to say, when he was still in Paris. This draft was studied and worked on there, and later on the work was continued before the appointment of the provisional government.

Meanwhile, the Council for Revolutionary Projects, commissions and interested personalities were invited to submit their suggestions and opinions on it. Now it has come to its present form, as you know, and as it has been previously expressed. It was planned at first to discuss the constitution in a large constituent assembly and there the necessary changes would be made and be ratified, but due to reasons which have already been stated and which I have not time to elaborate on at the moment, the position at present is that two actions should be taken as a further safety measure: First, it will be studied and its final draft will be prepared in an assembly which will be practically the same as the constituent assembly, except that it will be easier to achieve and quicker to formulate, and will have the characteristics of an assembly of deputies. In this way, the whole nation through their own elected representatives will express their views and later, as with all other democratic activities, the view of the majority will be abided by. Subsequently, that final draft which is prepared and approved by that assembly of representatives will be put to a general referendum so that, God willing, the work will be finished easily, speedily and successfully.

From this subject, I now want to return to another which is also a completely revolutionary, necessary and profound subject and not one that cannot be treated superficially and speedily. During the meeting which was held during the New Year holidays in Tabriz I referred to this subject at a gathering of compatriots in Tabriz: the encouragement and development of friendly and sincere relations--real relations--between the government and the nation and, especially, between the various classes in society itself, so that contrary to the system which has governed this country for 2,500 years, the people can take into their own hands the true ownership and true management of the country. Certainly, in that way results will be better with lesser expense and with a far superior quality.

At first, we had the intention of doing this. Later, in action, I established the post of deputy prime minister for cooperation between government and people. I briefly explained this post in one of my television messages and, apparently, Engineer Bani-Akhadi, too, has talked about it, certainly to the press and maybe on television, too. This post carries various responsibilities with it which I have briefly referred to. One of the first was the establishment of the fund for compensating damages accrued as the result of the revolution. Fortunately, the first stages of this project have been prepared, the founding council has been formed, the executive board has been formed and [the members of the executive board] have agreed [to serve on this project], and it was due to be registered during the past few days, and it may already be registered.

Some money has already been paid for it and we hope that within this week or the next a council will be formed in one of the large cities of Iran composed of representatives of the people themselves.

The second duty of the post, which is the main subject of my message to you, is the crusade for reconstruction. The crusade for reconstruction is different from the fund for compensating damages in that the fund is mainly for some houses, shops, stores and other buildings that have been destroyed by the satanical regime, or that have been burned or damaged. This project is not for repair work but rather for the construction of buildings and projects which did not exist before.

It is also mainly aimed at the far-off places and the villages which are lacking in the most basic amenities of life such as water, electricity, houses, schools, hospitals, even literacy, and in some cases even bread. This is a revolutionary, Islamic national project which has been demanded by our enthusiastic and volunteering youth for a long time. It is also one of the wishes of the government itself. As you heard 2 days ago, a request was made by Imam Khomeyni who announced this subject and described it as being so necessary that he even recommended those who wish to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca or to the holy shrines to spend their money on this project.

Fortunately, this work has been started due to the initiative of the volunteers and the enthusiastic youth, and also with the help and cooperation of the government.

Now, hoping I am not going to make your heads ache, I will try to explain to you all the different stages passed through by the nation and the government and all the steps taken, one by one. First, the government still, following former trends, holds the main part, if not all, of the responsibilities and the provisions and controls the budget and the means, and this great organization of the government that has the huge capital spends a great sum of it and has a great number of people in its employment. These people in turn comprise huge capital in terms of their expertise, information and experience, and these resources exist and should be used.

In a circular, the governors general were asked to hold a meeting every week, chaired by them and with the presence of the managing directors of related offices, where they could cooperate and speedily resolve problems and difficulties concerning different aspects of work, whether they concern finance, planning or people. This meeting will be attended, as I said, by the governors general, managing directors of offices and and by a group of local notables, and they have been told to invite other people, too. In order to get this problem to be acted upon instead of being talked about, a decision was taken by the cabinet following the circular, suggested by the plan and budget organization and in cooperation with it, and a bill was ratified by the Revolutionary Council allowing 60 billion rials to be spend from the general income of the country on the special regional plans for village roads and [words indistinct], and this 60 billion rials will not need the approval, decisionmaking and the promisory notes sent from the central office. Rather, the allocation provided for each province will be spend--under an article of this bill--by the people at the location and they will negotiate and decide to act on the existing plans. This will prevent a waste of time and delay.

On the national level, this plan regarding the crusade for construction will mobilize and send the enthusiastic youth from Tehran and other cities to the fields and mountains and villages of Iran and to mingle with the villagers like brothers and to quench their revolutionary thirst to serve their compatriots--compatriots who do not have proper drinking water, do not have enough schools, no driveable roads--or sometimes no animal tracks--no health facilities and no hygienic baths and who live where poverty has ruled over them for years or rather centuries, and who are without a proper environment for agriculture. In order to achieve this plan, we need the cooperation of all the Iranian people and especially those who are younger and more prepared and who have the time and opportunity and the inclination and interest.

In several of the provinces, according to yesterday's announcement, bureaus of crusades for construction have started operating. These provinces are West Azarbaijan, Esfahan, Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiyari and Kerman.

Now, in order to prevent any delay and difficulty in using the credit and spending the money on these operations two more actions have been taken so that the governors general and governors will not have any complaints about having their hands tied and not having enough authority and so that the volunteers will not face the problem of delay and breakdown. The night before last, the cabinet approved a plan dealing with the provision of 1.3 billion rials to be in the charge of the minister of state and to be divided between the governors general according to the needs suiting the expenditure. This money should be used for essential and immediate plans that cannot be postponed in order to get in touch with the central office and the financial officers, and that should be acted upon immediately. The related documents will need the signature of the governor general and the minister of state.

The second action taken is the single article ratified by the Revolutionary Council yesterday. According to this single article, each province will, on average, be provided with 200 million rials from the 60 billion rials credit allocated for the agrarian plans to be spent on the work done directly by the volunteers, and separate from the work done by the contractors and governmental offices, which will obviously follow financial and governmental procedures. For the simpler work done by these people and in order to prevent any delays, every province will be given 200 million rials without the usual procedure related to these transactions and [words indistinct] of the deputy prime minister, will be done.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON DRAFT CONSTITUTION

Khomeyni Urges Quick Approval

LD182138 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Imam Khomeyni said to a gathering of guards of the Tehran mosque of Nabi Akram: "We should now support and strengthen the constitution of Islam, and this should be done quickly. This is the draft that the government has submitted. This draft is correct and if we are to follow these Western afflicted people who say we should, in accordance with worldly values, convene an assembly of about 500 to 600, this would mean that we will wait and grieve for another 2 to 3 years while they gain strength. This is a plan drawn up either by the West or originating with the shah. This plan is imported. Will this plan be accepted? We want this matter to be completed quickly and our system to become Islamic, and we should all follow this motto. This draft presented by the government is correct. Your enemies want to fill their pockets, and Islam is not a pocket-filler; Islam is with the oppressed."

Protest in Sanandaj

LD190731 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0300 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Following the publication of the draft constitution, a large number of the people of Sanandaj held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Azadi Square in that city to protest parts of the draft. Later they moved toward the city's public mosque, where they held a meeting and heard a speech by 'Allameh Ahmad Moftizadeh. In his speech, Ahmad Moftizadeh commented on the Iranian Islamic revolution under Imam Khomeyni's leadership and points out: A telegram has been sent to Imam Khomeyni and Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan expressing your wishes.

Sahabi Discusses Draft

LD182140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The peculiar features of the consitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran were today explained by Engineer Sahabi, minister of state in charge of revolutionary projects. He was speaking in the prime minister's office. Eng Yadollah Sahabi, referring to the draft constitution which was published in the newspapers, said: The text which has been distributed among you journalists as the draft constitution is not different from the text which has been published previously in the newspapers and no change has been made in its essence, but it also contains a preamble which will be put at your disposal when it is ready.

Engineer Sahabi added: In this connection what is important is the respect which Imam Khomeyni has shown for the views of the people; he has said that he, like other members of the society, will express his views during the month which has been designated for the expression of public opinion.

The minister of state in charge of revolutionary project, asked why the constitution is not explicit about whether the prime minister will be appointed by the president or the majlis, said: The silence of the constitution on this issue is due to the fact that this decision must be made in the most reasonable way possible and there should not be any compulsion about either of these two different forms: either the president can appoint the prime minister who should then be approved by the majlis or the majlis can nominate a trusted person and introduce him to the president.

Engineer Sahabi then referred to the independence of the judiciary and the attention which is paid to it in the constitution. He said: We have tried to insure that the judiciary should be independent and should not come under the supervision of the executive. The minister of justice will be purely the representative of the government and the executive branch in the Ministry of Justice, and the judiciary will not be supervised or controlled by the executive branch.

The minister of state in charge of the revolutionary projects then referred to the supervisory council [shura-ye negahban] of the constitution, and said: First, this council has only been proposed and is not official. Nevertheless, the truth is that the constitution needs a guarantee [tazmin] and should be protected from harm. On this basis, in the constitution it had been forseen that a council should guard the constitution so that the laws which are passed by the national constituent assembly [majlis showra-ye melli] are not contrary to the constitution.

Concerning the fact that in the constitution reference has been made to the rights of women only in the context of family, and no reference has been made to their rights to choose a job and other similar rights, Engineer Sahabi said: The constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran revolves around the elevation of the position of women. We want the position of women to be high, but not in the same form as in the past. We want women to attain positions which they are worthy of, but not to be used as a commodity. Engineer Sahabi then referred to the question of autonomy in the constitution, and said: Instead of autonomy it is better to speak of relative rights. In the constitution. especially concerning languages, Farsi is the official language in the provinces and different parts of the country. However the use of local language and script and the publication of some material in these languages has been allowed. Also the formation of some councils throughout the country has been envisaged which can provide greater rights for different parts of the country.

Tehran Radio Comment

LD180928 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0745 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary from the "Workers' Program"]

[Excerpts] Dear workers, the draft constitution is to be made public any day now. Obviously, it will be made available to all, thus enabling them to study it and express their views. If anything worth changing is found in the draft, people are expected to raise the issue, so that necessary corrections are made.

Naturally, the final draft of the constitution will be ratified by the majlis after the people have expressed their views. Do you know what this majlis is? This is a majlis embodying the true representatives of the people: the representatives elected by people's direct votes. The duty of these representatives i to amend and approve the constitution. This is a serious and very respons ble task, for they will have to approve the principles and laws which will bear directly people's lives Not only will they have a bearing on our lives today but they will o affect the fat of our children and future generations.

Dear working brothers and sisters, these are important and sensitive days for our society's future; these are the days determining our and our children's future. We must remain alert, extremely alert and careful. It is you who will be sending your representatives to the majlis in order to ratify the new constitution. Have you ever thought about your representative? Let there not be any misunderstanding that this election is like all other elections of the past, that it does not matter who is elected. No, never. This time, your representative will have to shoulder a very grave responsibility, so let our representatives be our true representatives. If we believe that our constitution should be an Islamic one, then we should not ridicule Islam. We should not assume that anyone who prays is a Muslim and then send him to the majlis as our representative.

Deputy Minister Tabataba'i Comment

LD181301 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 13 Jun 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Unattributed feature: "Parts of Constitution in Today's AYANDEGAN"]

[Text] Sadeq Tabataba'i, deputy minister of the interior, in a discussion with AYANDEGAN, continued to give his views on the constituent assembly and the constitution, rejected the constituent assembly because of present conditions in the country and the conflicts they have engendered and considered the plan presented by the government for approval of the constitution to be in accordance with the principles of democracy. He added: the assembly of experts may be convened in 5 weeks. At other points in the interview he announced parts of the new constitution.

Tabataba'i: From the outset there was talk of a constituent assembly. Even the imam talked about it. It was in Paris that he first mentioned the constituent assembly and even announced the referendum, but he did not imagine that Iran would become so chaotic and change so much. I myself believed, and said so in televised discussions, that no referendum was required to change from a monarchy to an Islamic Republic. The people overthrew the regime and seized power. However, it was said that, since a referendum had been promised, we would hold it.

The same goes for the constituent assembly. All along people have kept saying "constituent assembly," but if you remember, in the question put in the referendum: Yes or no to the Islamic Republic--the question framed by the imam himself, he did not mention anything about a constituent assembly. The question reads: "The change from a monarchy to an Islamic Republic, the constitution of which shall be ratified by the nation: Yes or no." Therefore at that time, for the imam and the government--a number of individuals in the government--the question was whether the constitution should be submitted to a referendum at the final stage. Right up to the time when recent conditions came about, the imam insisted that this transfer period--and even the government itself--should come to an end, for as long as there is no constitution on whose basis the government may rapidly advance, the government's hands are very much tied.

For example, take the minister of industry and mines, or the minister of the economy, or other ministers. Regarding the question of ownership, or its abolition, or the turning over of some of this capital to the public, they are severely restricted and much preoccupied by the problem. If there were a law on which they could act, they could make rapid progress. Under present conditions, where in every part of the country there is some disturbance or unrest, it is very difficult to arrange from the political and local standpoint elections calling for the gathering of that number of deputies required by the constituent assembly, regardless of the growth of conflict in the country. Let us suppose the assembly is convened, and these 500 or 600 people wish to study this constitution, review it, discuss and investigate it: this may take months. It may certainly take 6, 7 or 8 months. Moreover, while those engaged on it are elected by the people, clearly there may not be a deputy for each group present in the assembly. What is said by certain people--that there should be a representative for each group--this is ridiculous, for as soon as three people get together to make up a group, they will also claim the right to send a representative and give their views. And should their views not be accepted by the others, they will raise the matter of numerical democracy [presumably, proportional representation]. This is not the final solution to the problem. It was merely an idea that the imam had. If this is the case, at least do not have one deputy for 100 people but let the Revolutionary Council decide: for example, one representative for 1,000,000 people or one for 500,000.

Let the people elect individuals who will come and evaluate the constitution, as well as all the views which will come in from the various sections of the people, and let them prepare a comprehensive draft, submitting the last stage to the Revolution Council for a referendum. In my view, in regard to present conditions, the quickest way to approve the constitution is to carry out the proposal of the imam.

The views of the people in the referendum are made to play a larger role than in a constituent assembly: One by one the people may give their views, yes or no, whereas in the constituent assembly--and we know the reality of our community--they choose one out of 200,000 or 500,000 persons. That person is not the representative of all those 500,000 people: Nor does he represent the view of every majority that exists. He may to a large extent be the bearer of the views of the majority of the people who voted for him, but not of all of them. That is to say, he himself cannot be the full accredited representative, or the exact spokesman, for the views of all individuals. This difficulty is not ours alone: It exists also in European countries. Spain, following the fall of France 8 or 9 months ago [as published], submitted a constitution to a referendum.

Even France, the cradle of democracy, or those who consider the West the cradle of democracy, they too submitted their constitutions to referendum. Thus this is no new matter. East European countries have no discussion under the heading of referendum, people's vote, constitutent assembly. Soviet Russia did not do this, nor did China, Cuba, Albania, Hungary, Bulgaria or Yugoslavia. Therefore the method which has now been chosen is in my view democratic, and also, insofar as the views of the people will play a part in this assembly that is to be convened and, again, is chosen by the people, those elected by the nation will have the final vote. Thus all features of democracy may be observed.

It is not a question of being obliged to vote for or against the whole when we disagree with one of the articles.

The constitution is a framework, a compendium, in which all the articles it contains are connected one with the other. If one article is incorrect, that means there is a problem with one system, one compendium, one part; thus, if the main principles are accepted, other problems are incidental.

Then as for the question that the constitution does not go into detail, the answer is that it shows a general course which may be the basis of future legislation. It has no more than three or four main principles: the question of the rule of the people, the type of government and the question relevant to the freedoms, limitations on the economy and property ownership. These are the four main points.

There are in truth no more than four matters which are raised in the constitution. Those elected by the people will sit down and give their views on them, and they will assembly the views of the people, which will reach them through the newspapers. They will then submit to the Revolutionary Council a neat and well-prepared document, for submission to the imam for his views and then to a popular referendum. Thus all democratic aspects will have been applied in this method, with all the views of the people playing a part. There will also have been speed. Therefore with this method, under present conditions, we will be 100-percent successful. [tabataba'i ends]

On the particular topic "Beliefs and views show that even if the process of ratification of the constitution--the fateful and main basis for the future of the nation and country--is a lengthy one, it must be achieved through the constituent assembly," Sadeq Tabataba'i said:

"I do not accept what opponents say. It is true that the constitution determines our fate, but as outlined above it may be prepared in the best manner and then submitted to the people. It does not have to be in the form previously announced. As for the town with a population of 100,000 that chooses one person: Is that one person really the spokesman for 60 percent of the town? Clearly he is not. What about the views of the 40 percent who did not vote for him? In the case of the 60 percent who voted for him, did he ask their views one by one?"

Concerning the date of the holding of the referendum, the deputy minister of the interior said:

"As has been said, the constitution will be published any day now. As far as the Ministry of the Interior is concerned, we can begin the preparations for the elections in 3 or 4 weeks. The elections will take 1 week, and thus within 5 weeks the assembly of experts chosen by the people could be convened."

Sadeq Tabataba'i, continuing to give his views, indicated that there were over 60 articles in the constitution, and he referred to some of these, as follows:

[1] Ownership of the means of production and basic industries cannot belong to any person or group.
[2] The rights of the minority religions with their culture, language and customs are fully recognized.
[3] The constitution sees to the administration of the country by means of councils, in a suitable form, within the framework of national rule.
[4] There shall not be the slightest difference between men and women before the law.
[5] Women who have reached the age of 40 may become president.
[6] Women may vote and be elected they may be appointed deputies, and they may themselves appoint deputies. This means that if the prime minister is a women, she may appoint ministers; and she may also hold a ministerial office if she is prime minister.
[7] The prerogatives of the president in dissolving the majlis are limited. This means that if he were to dissolve the majlis, he too must go, and fresh elections for both the majlis and the presidency must be held. This type of presidency is the fourth in the world. The first is that of France, the second is that of the Federal Republic of Germany, the third--the United States and the fourth that of Iran.

By this means there can be no tyranny or dictatorship.

[8] There will be total separation of the three powers: the legislature, judiciary and the executive.
[9] The judiciary will not be the prerogative of event the minister of justice, who will not intervene in appointments or dismissals.
[10] There will be no extraordinary court for the president or the ministers, and like other people they will be indicted before the courts of justice.
[11] The government may never make use of martial law as its instrument of policy.
[12] In freedom of expression and speech, the press will have no limit or restriction placed upon it; if while expressing their views and spreading ideas there is any conspiracy of insult, the government will put a stop to such conspiracy.
[13] Individuals may event engage in antireligious activities, but they do not have the right to resort to violence against religion.
[14] Religious sectors have the freedom to express their ideas, but they have no right to destroy the antireligion sector.
[15] Anyone may become a member of a party, organization, syndicate or union.
[16] No one can be compelled by force to join any party, group or organization, and conversely no one can be prevented by force from joining a party.
[17] The council of ministers is chosen by the president and submitted to parliamentary vote.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES TEHRAN PREACHERS ASSOCIATION MEETING

LD181546 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from the PARS correspondent in QOM, the members of the Association of Preachers of Tehran yesterday met with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Imam Khomeyni addressed the preachers of Tehran at this meeting. At the beginning of his speech, Imam Khomeyni said:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. At the beginning of the history of Islam, the mosque and the pulpit were centers of political activity. The plans for many Islamic wars were drawn up in the mosques. His holiness the amir, may God's greetings be upon him, according to his sermons which have been collected in Nahej al-Balagha [collected works of Imam 'Ali] is a greater preacher and the pride of eloquent speakers. He encouraged the people with his great sermons to defend Islam. Also, moral teachings, religious commandments and everything else can be found in this holy book. The mosques were the places where political activities started. Also pulpits were the places where constructive political sermons were given.

However, great propaganda has been spread here, from about 300 years ago, namely from the time when the West penetrated this far. But now when the people of the East have studied the facts, they have realized their political, social and moral condition.

In another part of his speech Imam Khomeyni said:

Those who imagined that we cannot mobilize the people by means of Islam have now discovered that all activity is through Islam. The Koran is the book of activity and movement. They, too, joined your ranks; the workers also joined you; the government employees also joined you; and eventually the army joined you and all became united. This was a divine matter. One cannot ascribe this to anyone. This should be ascribed to God. God had willed it so in order to show his favor to all the people and unify all the strata.

The imam then added: See, we wanted to have a referendum. Everybody was with us. There was no one against us. Only those who did not believe in Islam and wished there were no Islam, they abstained. Some people in Kordestan boycotted the referendum. Some people in Tehran and other places who were communists did not take part. Some strata and some parties in some cities burned the ballot boxes and in some places they prevented people from voting, with guns. They would have had no objection if we took out the word Islamic and replaced it with republic. They would have said we are all friends, meaning that we should put away Islam so that those who have abandoned Islam could become friendly with us. Now see, the same people say that we will demonstrate until the constituent assembly is formed. See what kind of people they are and with what people they have become allied. What is their aim in this matter? Their aim is to postpone the constituent assembly, say for 6 months, so that its members can be appointed. Then 2 more months would pass so that they can check the credentials of some 500 or 600 people, one by one. This would take 1 year or even 2 or 3 years, and time would be wasted through disputes.

In another part of his speech, Imam Khomeyni said: We want to build an Islamic country. We do not want to create a Western country. We have no need of Western lawyers. In fact, a Western-educated and Western-afflicted lawyer has no competence to interfere in our Islamic law. We do not want to write the constitution of Moscow or the Constitution of the United States. We want an Islamic constitution. In this, Islam should play the only part. Islamic learning needs a genuine clergy and some other people who are aquainted with Islam. There are people who know Islam and who also have political knowledge, and we want to appoint these people.

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH GOVERNMENT, RELIGIOUS LEADERS

LD181750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Mehdi Hadavi, the chief revolution prosecutor, and Dr Sadeq Tabata'i, the interior ministry under secretary for political affairs, were received in Qom this morning by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, and held talks with him.

Two Baluchi Shi'ite and Sunni religious leaders from the Azadshahar region were also received by Imam Khomeyni and expressed solidarity for the leader of the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

MONTAZERI RECEIVES IRAQI BA'TH PARTY FOUNDER

LD161030 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] 'Ayyad Sa'id Thabit, one of the founders of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, but who left its ranks years ago--which resulted in his being jailed and even being condemned to death in absentia--was received by His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri at the head of a delegation.

According to a dispatch from the correspondent of the Central News Bureau in Qom, 'Ayyad Sa'id Thabit spoke in an interview about Iraq's current problems, the role played by the Iranian Islamic revolution in Iraq, the welcome accorded by the Iraqi people to this revolution and the revolution's increasing role in that country.

NEW AMBASSADOR DESCRIBES DEMOCRACY AS NOT 'BENEFICIAL'

LD171326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Eng Gholam Ali Farivar Tehrani, the Islamic Republic of Iran's new ambassador in Switzerland held an interview with PARS. In this interview he said: Democracy, as it is known to the West, is not beneficial for developing countries.

About the contents of the new constitution and the formation of the constituent assembly, Iran's new ambassador said: The formation of the constituent assembly is not essential, just as in many Western countries laws have been approved without the formation of a constituent assembly. The constitution of the Fifth Republic of France was approved only on the basis of a referendum and not a constituent assembly.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON NEED FOR ISLAMIC RULE IN IRAQ

JN142145 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jun 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The people always give time to their rulers but will never allow them to do wrong indefinitely. This is the truth learned from history. During the reigns of the pharoah, Hitler and Mohammad Reza Shah, there was always a movement led by the oppressed people against their haughty rulers. The result was always a victory for those starving millions and a defeat for those who are satiated with ill-gotten money.

Among such oppressive rulers are the Baghdad rulers, who have never respected their conconvenants with the Muslim people of Iraq. The Iraqi people are no different from our people. If they remain silent now, they will eventually speak out and shout in the face of those who have enslaved them for so long.

The Iraqi people love freedom. They love genuine and not imported principles. The Iraqi people are loyal to their religious leadership. The Baghdad rulers are humiliating this religious leadership and putting the Muslim leaders in prison. They are sentencing them to death. The Iraqi people love Islam and are anxious to establish the rule of God on their green land. They will not accept any other alternative to Islam. The Iraqi rulers want the people to bow before the imported principles. Let the Baghdad rulers heed the voice of the people and avoid a losing battle with the heroes of the revolution of the twenty [as heard] and the uprising of the 20th of Safar.

Call for Demonstration Noted

JN182045 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 18 Jun 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The Iraqi people have awakened. The Iraqi heroes are reminding the Takriti gang of the year 1963. In Mosul, Baghdad and Basrah, dignified Iraqis are now responding to the national call and the call of God and are ready to defend the faith and principles and to confront the corrupt clique, which oppressed the people during its black rule. Recently the Takrici gang has committed several crimes, such as the arrest of prominent leaders from various Muslim sects in Iraq. In Baghdad the gang arrested the following Muslim leaders: Husayn as-Sadr, Shaykh Nazim al-Basri, Shaykh 'Abd al-Jabbar al-Basri, Shaykh 'Afif an-Nabulsi, Husayn an-Nuri, Shaykh 'Abd al-'Azim and Jasim al-Mubarqa'. In the city of Diyalah, they arrested the following: Muhammad Husayn al-Mubarqa', Shaykh Hadi Hamid as-Samir, 'Abd ar-Rahim al-Yasiri, Shaykh Husayn ash-Shami and Shaykh 'Abd al-Jalil Malawi. In Kirkuk they arrested the respected religious leader Shaykh 'Abd az-Zahra' al-Ghani. In Ar-Ramadi, they arrested Shaykh 'Abd al-Malik as-Sa'di and two of this brothers. In Mosul, the intelligence gang arrested a respected leader and tortured him, which resulted in endangering his life.

Some 2 days ago, the Islamic Action Organization [munazzamat al-'amal al-islami] published a statement in Iraq in which it called on the Iraqi people as a whole to observe a general strike and to demonstrate on Wednesday, 20 June. The statement said: Masses of our revolutionary Muslim people: On the occasion of the anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam al-Kazim, which comes at a time when we are in the worst possible state of affairs, we call on you to observe a general strike and to demonstrate in the city of Al-Kazimiyah on the martyrdom anniversary as an expression of faith in the imam, as a sign of historic solidarity with the divine revolution of Imam al-Kazim and in denunciation of the modern killers of the imam, the Ba'thist rulers of Baghdad, who are fighting the imam's principles and policy. It is expected that all the Iraqi people will stage a demonstration on this day.

TEHRAN REPORTS TWO MORE EXECUTIONS

Warrant Officer in Kashmar

LD151216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] By a verdict of the revolutionary Islamic court of Kashmar, Ali Elmi was executed this morning. According to a report by our correspondent, after the investigation of the file on Ali Elmi--who was accused of killing the martyr Mohammad Behbudi; creating terror and fear among the Muslim masses; beating, injuring and cursing the people; and destroying the shops of the people, the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Kashmar found him guilty of waging war against God, God's Prophet and the representative of the imam and sowing corruption on earth, and condemned him to execution.

The verdict of the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Kashmar was carried out at 0145 this morning, according to the verdict of the court. The salary of this executed person will be paid by the government to his family.

Kermanshah Police Chief Executed

LD171317 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from PARS in Kermanshah, the death sentence passed on Maj Sadeq Kozafar Zarqami, the former chief of police of Police Station Five in Kermanshah, was carried out at 2400. The above-mentioned was accused of physical assault during several armed attacks on people's homes, suppressing the revolutionaries by gunfire [words indistinct], attacking the demonstrators with tear gas and clubs, causing terror and fear among people and revolutionaries by repeated attacks, and arresting and torturing the strugglers.

KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR GENERAL RECEIVES TRIBAL REPRESENTATIVES

LD171935 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Another group of the tribes of Khuzestan met today with Vice Admiral Madani, commander of the naval force and governor general of Khuzestan. At this meeting, representatives of the 20,000-strong [name indistinct] tribes strongly condemned the acts of Ba'thist Government of Iraq against Iran. While declaring their renewed solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Iran under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, they also expressed support for the governor general of Khuzestan. [passage indistinct]

GOODWILL DELEGATION SUCCESSFUL IN GONBAD-E QABUS

LD172255 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2010 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[From the press review]

[Text] Bamdad, in a report from Gonbad-e Qabus, writes: The members of the goodwill delegation from Torkaman Sahra, after meeting with Imam Khomeyni and the minister of the interior, arrived in Gonbad-e Qabus. Vali Mohammad Haqdan, representing the members of the delegation, gave a speech at the gathering of a large number of people who had come to learn about the results of the discussions of this group. He said that the discussions of the goodwill delegation of Torkaman Sahra with Imam Khomeyni and the minister of the interior have been very useful and some of the previous misunderstandings, which due to false and hostile reports had arisen between the Torkaman people and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, have been dispelled.

The most important part of the discussions with Imam Khomeyni and the minister of the interior dealt with the problems and difficulties of the farmers and especially of the usurped land. After the explanations by the members of the delegation it became clear to the government that the activities of the local councils in the area not only are not contrary to the policy of the government, but are very useful for achieving the aims of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

BUSHEHR GOVERNOR ISSUES WARNING TO SA'DABAD COMMITTEES

LD180158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, following the emergence of disputes and the possibility of clashes between various groups of the inhabitants of Sa'dabad, yesterday evening the governor general of Bushehr, Ahmad Moddaresizadeh, accompanied by two clergymen and the commanders of the Bushehr air base, naval base and gendarmerie as well as the public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution of the province, went to the area. Attending a gathering of the local people, the governor general warned the committees to refrain from interfering in local affairs and taking steps contrary to the teaching of Islam.

At this gathering, held at the Dr Shari'atl Mosque, Hojjat Ol-eslam Seyyed Mostafa Hoseyni spoke first, stressing the need to maintain unity of expression. He said: the Islamic Republic is a system for the administration of justice; everything done in this framework must be based on justice and fairness. Even a murderer who has committed the most vicious crime must be protected by all the Islamic laws, for there is no such thing as torture in Islam. Now that we have taken over power and have captured the satanic elements and the oppressors, we must deal with them in accordance with Islamic teaching and the judicial laws of the Islamic court.

Afterwards, addressing the committees and the inhabitants of Sa'dabad, the governor general of Bushehr said: The Islamic government is very powerful and will punish any guilty party anywhere. You must maintain your revolutionary restraint and then await the punishment of all the guilty persons and corrupt individuals. As for the government, it is fully aware of your pains and sorrows.

Warning the committee, the governor general of Bushehr said: Without legal authority and permission from the Islamic revolution public prosecutor, no committee is allowed to enter people's homes or molest them. This is an Islamic order, an order issued by the revolutionary government. As for the revolutionary public prosecutor, he represents this government and his orders are to be carried out by everyone. Should anyone take any action contrary to such orders, he will be prosecuted. He added: We must continue our task while adhering to Islamic revolutionary thought. We must not surrender to anything or anyone, for you are facing no other power but the might of Islam. You are in the service of Islam and must strengthen it.

In conclusion, he said: Instead of seeking revenge, you must participate in the attempts being made to rebuild the country. Do not forget the past, but think of the future generation as well. As you are followers of the Prophet Mohammad, then you must take steps on the path of Islam and obey whatever is said by the leader. The enemy is lying in wait to harm the Islamic revolution. It is your duty to show your ever greater solidarity and not give any opportunity to the counterrevolutionaries to fulfill their aims.

The PARS reporter adds that upon the arrival in Sa'dabad of the governor general of Bushehr, various groups of men and women staged a series of demonstrations, demanding the establishment of a revolutionary court and the execution of one of the tribal chiefs of the region, Ardeshir Shabankareh, and his son. This man, who has not been captured yet, is sought by Bushehr Revolutionary Court for committing a number of murders, and for intimidation, torture, rape and effective collaboration with the now defunct SAVAK and the dirty Pahlavi family.

We have learned that this behavior has been denounced by the governor general of Bushehr as well as by the clergy. Orders to investigate this matter have been issued by the governor general. At present, the area is quite calm.

KHALKHALI ANNOUNCES 'DEVOTEES OF ISLAM' MANIFESTO

LD151639 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 10 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpt] Speaking at the first session of the Devotees of Islam [Feda'iyan-e Eslam], held at the former officers club, Ayatollah Khalkhali made a speech presenting the manifesto of the Devotees of Islam.

Ayatollah Khalkhali announced the manifesto of the Devotees of Islam as follows:

1--The Devotees of Islam act in accordance with the precepts of Islam.
2--The Devotees of Islam oppose Eastern and Western ideologies.
3--The Devotees of Islam follow no other than that of the great historical figure and Marja' ol-Taqlid [a religious authority whom a Muslim can choose to emulate] Imam Khomeyni.
4--Devotees of Islam will in future be the strong arm of the Islamic Republic government.
5--The Devotees of Islam will carry out all their Islamic activities in a political, economic and social context.
6--The Devotees of Islam respect the rights of religious minorities.
7--In order to cleanse Iran and the region from polytheism, unbelief, apostasy and Western ways, the Devotees of Islam will increase their activities.
8--The Devotees of Islam will defend Islam not only in Iran but also in all Islamic lands, including Palestine.
9--The Devotees of Islam will promote pure Islamic culture in all fields, through newspapers, publicity by religious leaders, magazines and publications, radio and television.
10--The Devotees of Islam will "do good and shun evil" with all their might, even at the cost of blood and martyrdom.

MONTAZERI: U.S. BEHIND LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS IN IRAN

JN180943 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 16 Jun 79 pp 29, 30 JN

[Interview by AL-MUSTAQBAL Tehran correspondent As'ad Haydar with Ayatollah Montazeri--Date not specified]

[Text] [Question] It is some time since you have given your opinion on the political situation in Iran. What are the reasons for your silence?

[Answer] First, I was ill. I refrained from seeing people on the advice of my doctors. Second, the leadership of the Islamic movement is with Ayatollah Khomeyni. Khomeyni's opinions are followed in Iran. Praise be to God, Ayatollah Khomeyni gives his opinion on every matter. Our opinions agree on everything, because Ayatollah Khomeyni is here and he gives his opinion.

[Question] The Islamic Republic is suffering from numerous economic problems, and the revolution lacks political and economic programs so far. What are the reasons preventing that?

[Answer] As you know the shahanshah's regime had been in existence for 2,500 years. Then everything collapsed. Everything has changed. All establishments have changed. As of a matter of fact, they have all collapsed. We need time to start new establishments. We are in the process of laying the political and economic groundwork. We have destroyed the old building and we are now building a new one. This needs time. It cannot be done in minutes.

[Question] How do you view the constitution of the Islamic Republic?

[Answer] The new constitution will be based on Islam. The rights of individuals--both men and women--and of the religious minorities will be guaranteed under the new constitution. We will publish the constitution and present it to the public in the future. Islam acknowledges the rights of all people. This constitution, which is based on Islam, guarantees the rights of all minorities and every individual in Islamic society.

[Question] How do you see the solution of the problem of the national minorities like the Kurds and others? Will the solution be found by granting them autonomy or what?

[Answer] In my opinion, we should give some sort of autonomy to all the provinces in Iran, because each province has its own special circumstances. I have announced on several occasions that each province must have an elected consultative council of dependable people. The consultative council is the best solution. This solution must be applied with regard to the Kurds, Baluchis, Arabs and Turkomen. We must give some sort of autonomy to every province and governor, because circumstances differ from one province to another. The governor and people of any province need not go to the central government on minor issues. They should run their own affairs. They should only need a central government decision on matters of a universal nature.

[Question] The funeral of Ayatollah Motahhari turned into an antileftist demonstration. Yet, it was the Forqan organization that claimed responsibility for the crime. Do you believe there is a plan to turn the Islamic revolution against the leftists?

[Answer] We believe that not all communists and leftists in Iran are what they claim to be. We believe that many of them are communists and leftists created by the United States. As was the case under the Mossadeq administration when the "oil Tudeh" was created to strike at the movement of Dr Mossadeq, the United States is now creating these leftists to frighten the people against communism. Fearing the Iranian revolution and its impact on the neighboring countries, the United States has resorted to creating organizations and factions. Although they claim to be communist or leftist, these organizations and factions are, in fact, made up of pro-U.S. elements and are financed by the United States. The aim is to strike at the Iranian revolution under any false name.

[Question] Western news media have portrayed the differences in opinion among the men of religion as "the war among the ayatollahs." Is there any danger of a split in the Islamic movement?

[Answer] If there are any differences among us, they are on secondary issues. We are in agreement on basic issues. We are all defending Islam. We have all expressed our opinion on the Islamic Republic without exception. Our differences are on secondary matters. We agree on the basis, which is Islam.

[Question] Do you agree on giving leftist organizations and parties the freedom to operate in the Islamic Republic?

[Answer] I am for giving freedom to leftist organizations, because if we prevent the leftists from expressing their opinions, the people will become interested in them. But if we allow them to freely express their opinion, the people will soon know that the leftists have nothing important to give. The leftists should be given the freedom to operate as long as they are not causing any disruption. At any rate, we will not allow them to cause any disruption.

[Question] Is the revolution still in danger; and, what is this danger or dangers?

[Answer] Of course the revolution feels that it is in danger. However, the revolutionary spirit and maturity of our people will not allow the wheel of history to turn backward. Of course there are problems. There are people who are creating crises in the face of the revolution, but we know that our revolution will continue and that these crises and problems will not be a major obstacle.

[Question] Israel has been attacking southern Lebanon for a long time now. Will Iran do something to help the people of southern Lebanon?

[Answer] It is the duty of the Muslims to help those who have been subdued or treated unfairly in the world. But God said that one must do only as much as one can. Every Muslim must help our Lebanese brothers as much as he can.

[Question] The question posed is: What can the Islamic government in Iran give to the people in southern Lebanon?

[Answer] As an Islamic government, the Iranian Government must help our Lebanese brothers as much as it can.

[Haydar] Before I had time to ask Ayatollah Montazeri to give me his opinion on Arab issues, especially the Palestine question, he interjected by saying:

[Montazeri] I would like to address an appeal to my brother Muslim Arabs. First, I address my appeal to the heads of the Islamic states to tell them that they must learn the lesson of the Islamic revolution. They must know that the age of the awakening of peoples has begun. The class distinction in the Arab states also existed in Iran. The situation in which one class of people monopolizes all the resources of the country and the other factions own nothing causes public upheaval.

Now I would like to address my appeal to my brother faithfuls, especially the Arabs, because the Arab world is the cradle of Islam and the Koran was revealed in their language. [paragraph continues]

It was Islam that saved Iran from tyranny. The causes of the victory of the Iranian revolution are as follows: 1) faith in God; 2) harmony among all factions of the people; and 3) the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

It is a shame that 150 million Muslim Arabs, with all their rich natural resources, including oil, have been vanquished by Zionism. We are not against Jews. We are against Zionism. Had our brother Arabs closed their ranks, it would have been possible for them to crush Israel, which is a cancer in the region.

FRONT AIDE, RUMORED MISSING, ARRIVES IN ROME

ID180825 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 12 Jun p 1 ID

[Unattributed report: "Protest by National Democratic Front at Insulting Treatment Meted Out to Matin-Daftari: Matin-Daftari Arrives Rome"]

[Text] Dr Matin-Daftari, member of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Front, has arrived in Rome. Following the publication of news concerning the disappearance of Dr Hedayatollah Matin-Daftari, secretary general of the National Democratic Front, and his failure to arrive in Rome, it transpired after contact between PARS and the Bar Association that, because of something he said to the guards which prevented him from leaving, he could not board his flight in time and leave for Rome. Consequently, he took the next flight to London and went from there to Rome.

Yesterday evening the National Democratic Front protested the behavior of several armed guards at Mehrabad Airport toward Dr Matin-Daftari. The text of the announcement is as follows:

"Monday morning 21 Khordad (11 June) Matin-Daftari, Member of the executive board of the National Democratic Front of Iran, when leaving the country, was confronted by violence and insolent behavior on the part of several armed guards. After searching Matin-Daftari bodily in a most insulting manner, they then proceeded to prevent him leaving Iran, but their highhanded attempt did not turn out as they had hoped and Matin-Daftari managed after some hours delay to leave for his destination.

"The National Democratic Front of Iran expresses its disgust at this coarse and violent behavior, of which it has had numerous other instances, and strongly protests to the government."

A police officer at Mehrabad airport confirmed the truth of the account in ETTELA'AT, which was as follows:

Hedayatollah Matin-Daftari, member of the Executive Committee, the National Democratic Front, whose disappearance has been rumored, left Mehrabad Airport for London on a 777 airplane [as published] at 1020 yesterday.

This news was given to our correspondent by WO 1st Class Morteza Alaqemand, resident guardsman at Mehrabad Airport, who personally conducted Matin-Daftari to the steps of the 777 for the flight. He added:

"Matin-Daftari was supposed to fly in Iran Air Flight No 723 to Rome, but owing to the trouble he had at the airport he did not make the flight and the Revolutionary Guards Corps resident at Mehrabad Airport helped him to get onto Flight 777 [as published]."

Our correspondent writes:

Yesterday, when Matin-Daftari, intending to go to London, went to Mehrabad Airport, armed members of some organization who were going to Libya to take part in independence celebrations seized Matin-Daftari and handed him over to the resident airport guards. However, during a conversation with one of the advisers of the committee stationed at the airport, the latter stated:

"After Matin-Daftari had been brought to the office of the airport committee by several members of the delegation going to Libya, the committee office, not having any reason to object to his flying out, conducted him to the runway. Matin-Daftari has certainly flown out of the country."

This morning, Mrs Matin-Daftari, in a conversation with the newspaper ETTELA'AT, said:

"I have been told by London that Dr Matin-Daftari arrived there and has left for Rome."

NVOI COMMENTS ON ISSUES RAISED BY NEW CONSTITUTION

TA181339 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 15 Jun 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "In Resolving Any Issue the Important Factor Is Safeguarding National Unity"]

[Text] His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari has declared that he opposes putting the country's new constitution to a referendum and that he will not participate in such a referendum. Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari pointed out that his oppostion to a referendum was not because he had no confidence in the people, but because, in view of its peculiarities and technical aspect, the constitution can only be competently ratified by a constituent assembly.

As you are aware the Islamic Muslim Republican People's Party and other progressive and national groups decided some days ago to hold demonstrations on Friday in defense of our freedom and the establishment of a constituent assembly. However, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari approached the leaders and officials of these parties and groups and requested them to reverse their decision to hold such demonstrations. He rightly explained that under present circumstances such demonstrations were liable to be transformed into a pretext for creating disturbances, plots and intrigues at the hands of the enemies of the revolution.

Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari's concern is completely justified. Wisdom and logic dictate that under present conditions we do not do anything that will enable the bloodthirsty SAVAKists and spies of U.S., British and Israel espionage organizations to form a base from which to engage in intrigues, plots and conspiracies against the great revolution of our nation and the revolutionary gains of the Iranian nation; and to create a dent in the alliance and unity of word and action in the people's forces and in the progressive and genuine organizations, groups and parties of our homeland.

The problem of drafting and ratifying the constitution is among the acute and vital problems of today's society in our homeland. Our struggling nation after years of war, combat and crusade against the satanic regime of Mohammad Reza and with the sacrifice of thousands of its genuine and loyal sons crushed that bloodthirsty and inhuman regime, and now wants to establish on its ruins a new, progressive, national and democratic Islamic system based on the will of the people.

It is the new constitution which must clarify the foundation of this new system, its principles, basis and content; and reflect the wishes of the people in all economic, political, social, cultural, national and religious aspects of the country. Without doubt this fact will be better accomplished by the direct participation of all the people in drafting and approving the new constitution, namely, in the manner that the leaders of the Iranian revolution, including His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, promised the people and our compatriots.

On the threshold of the victory of our nation's great revolution, the leaders of the revolution promised the liberated and struggling people of Iran that the constitution of the new Iranian order would be drafted and ratified with their direct participation. The people were promised that the draft of new constitution would be put at their disposal to be voted upon, in addition to expressing their views on each of its articles. Through electing their genuine representatives to the constituent assembly they would directly participate in the final ratification of the constitution.

By carrying out this correct and legal method in drafting and ratifying the new constitution, it is obvious that the possibility of antipeople actions and creation of discord and division among the genuine revolutionary forces will be eliminated and our unity of word and action will be strengthened.

The result deduced from studying the history of nations, countries and national revolutions is evidence that the drafting and ratification of the constitution through referendum has no precedence. For example, in regard to certain acute problems on the national level, including the choice of a regime, it is possible to turn to public opinion, and ask the people to declare which regime they prefer, monarchic or republican. However, ratifying the constitution, in which hundreds of problems related to different governmental and military principles, the rights and freedoms of the people, the foundation of government and so forth are reflected, is only within the authority of a wide assembly made up of representatives of all the people.

In such a constituent assembly the artices and principles of the constitution can be seriously and widely reviewed and voted upon. In addition to this the leaders of the revolution promised the people that the new constitution would be ratified in such a manner, and at present the majority of national parties and organizations and the country's figures desire that this method be followed.

The minimum harm that will come to the country from not heeding the protest and demand of the progressive forces and parties, national and progressive organizations and wide strata of the people and the clergy with regard to the necessity of ratifying the constitution through a constituent assembly is the creation of discord and division in the ranks of the people's forces, something that would be damaging and dangerous for our revolution and nation.

Through wisdom and farsightedness which are among the outstanding qualities of the leaders of the revolution, this issue must be resolved for the benefit of preserving national unity and the unity of the national and progressive forces.

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHAN SPOKESMAN IN TEHRAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING

JN181953 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 18 Jun 79 JN

[Text] A spokesman of the Afghan Jamiat Islami in Tehran said that fierce clashes have taken place for the past week between the Afghan Muslim fighters and Nur Mohammad Taraki's forces in western Afghanistan. The spokesman added that during the past 2 days the Muslim fighters have gained control of the towns of (Badapis) and Morghab, near Herat. The fighters are now in control of more than 50 percent of the town of Qal'eh-ye Now.

TARAKI MESSAGE ISSUED ON FIRST NATIONAL CENSUS

BK151725 [Editorial Report BK] Kabul in English to South Asia at 1400 GMT on 15 June carries a poorly heard 5-minute message by President Nur Mohammad Taraki on the occasion of the beginning of the first complete census of the population in Afghanistan. In his message Taraki stresses the importance of figures and statistics in the economic and social life of the nation, appeals to all social and state organizations, men and women, and all those directly and indirectly responsible to fully perform their duty in making the census operation a complete success.

AFP Report

BK151727 Hong Kong AFP in English 1156 GMT 15 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 15 Jun (AFP)--Afghanistan's first national census, launched today, is expected to prove a severe test of the Marxist revolutionary regime's control over the rebellion-torn country, according to observers here. Some of those conducting the survey may be tempted to fill in the forms themselves rather than risk opposition from the population, and their arrival in some villages could spark serious trouble, some observers in the capital, Kabul, suggest.

The observers say that in view of the rebellion in some provinces only 50 or 60 percent of a population currently estimated at between 13 million and 14 million can be reached, and the results must be treated with caution.

The three-week operation, launched today with the help of the United Nations, was decided upon under the presidency of Mohammad Daud, who was overthrown and killed in April, 1978.

The new regime of Nur Mohammad Taraki did not want to change the date, in spite of the difficulties posed by such a backward, secretive and distrustful country. Several thousand census takers, many of them teachers or students sympathetic to the communist party, will be required to knock at the door of even the smallest dwelling to count men, women and children. But the Moslem opposition claims the government has lost control of 60 percent to 80 percent of the country.

On the eve of the census Kabul itself was calm, in spite of reports of violent battles in the Loghar area, less than a hundred miles from the capital, between the army and rebels. In the east, on the Pakistan border, the Mohmand tribe now appears to be on the defensive, after initial successes at the beginning of June. There have been fierce battles for the control of the Kama district, about 20 kilometers (12 miles) from the provincial capital of Jalalabad.

According to the Mohmands they have killed 250 communists for the loss of 30 of their own men since they began their offensive. But they have also many wounded and their attacks have been temporarily halted.

BANGLADESH

DACCA RADIO COMMENTS ON SIGNING OF SALT II AGREEMENT

BK161452 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Jun 79 BK

[Excerpts] In the backdrop of continued arms race and phenomenal rise in military expenditure of the world, the Soviet president, Brezhnev, and the U.S. president, Jimmy Carter, are getting ready to sign the historic SALT II agreement in Vienna next Monday.

Prior to his departure for the Austrian capital, President Carter said his purpose in going there for summit talks with President Brezhnev was to avoid a nuclear war. This assumes significance especially when the two superpowers have reached the point in terms of military buildup where just the pressing of a small button may trigger off a great blast and destroy the world. It is also refreshing to note that the U.S. President has already expressed his sincere hope that the SALT accord would lead the world to a peaceful future. While saying that the United States has significant differences with the Soviet Union, the U.S. President rightly maintained that they required a most careful discussion in this regard.

Although President Brezhnev has yet to open his mouth on the signing of the SALT Treaty, observers believe that the Soviet leader has come to Vienna with a fairly open mind. The extreme importance which the Russians attach to the summit success seems confirmed in the eyes of some of the observers by the presence in the Soviet delegation of at least four prominent Politburo members. With all preparations now complete and the stage already well set, the second stage of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks is expected to come to a close with its signing next Monday.

While we hope that the SALT II Treaty will make [words indistinct], we also express our great concern at the continued diversion of human and material resources from peaceful, economic and social pursuits to unproductive and wasteful arms race. This not only heightens the current grave crisis in world economy, but also frustrates the purposes and the objectives of both the disarmament decade and the second United Nations development decade. These envisage a transfer of substantial resources from the developed countries to the developing countries.

The flow of financial resources to the developing countries in 1975 amounted to only $20 billion, in contrast to the expenditure on armaments that has been increasing at a phenomenal rate. The world annual expenditure on armaments has now reached the staggering figure of nearly $400 billion. It is felt that much of the development requirements of developing countries would be met if a small part of the resources freed by measures in the field of disarmament could be used to promote the economic development of developing countries. Such measures would certainly contribute toward bridging the gap between the developed and developing countries within the foreseeable future.

Bangladesh is committed to peace and stability everywhere. It is opposed to arms race and military buildup in any part of the world. It is therefore legitimately felt that the signing of the SALT II Treaty will lead to a substantial reduction in arms and strategic weapons which will again contribute significantly to the establishment of peace and stability in the world.

INDIA

DESAI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE 18 JUNE

BK181815 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Service in English 1434 GMT 18 Jun 79 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Morarji Desai told a press conference in Prague on June 18 that India too had her problems with China but preferred to have these solved through negotiations rather than conflict, reports PTI. Answering questions he said India had condemned China's aggression on Vietnam and called for the withdrawal of its troops. Sino-Vietnamese problems are a thousand years old and these ought to be solved through negotiations and not by aggression.

He said he welcomed the Soviet Union's proposal for talks with China to improve relations because it was in keeping with the approach of the nonaligned movement to promote friendship between countries. On his talks with Soviet and Polish leaders he said both sides were fully satisfied. Our close relations have become closer still, he said.

Answering questions on the Havana summit he said as was normal among nations differences did sometimes arise but they could be resolved amicably.

He said with Czechoslovakia, India had very close rapport and the two countries held identical views on international matters.

On West Asia he said both India and Czechoslovakia wanted a settlement through discussions on the basis of the UN resolution envisaging the total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories and recognition of the right of the Palestinian people.

About India-Soviet space collaboration Desai said India had not yet reached a stage for launching cosmonauts or spaceships. For the present she was interested in sending up.

To a question how India proposed to resist attempts to devalue the nonaligned movement Desai said this had been going all along yet the importance of usefulness of the movement had not been reduced.

Asked if he envisaged the extension of cooperation with Czechoslovakia in other fields like culture and trade unions Desai said it could take place if there were no political overtones.

REPORTAGE ON DESAI VISITS TO POLAND, CSSR, YUGOSLAVIA

For East European coverage of Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai's visit to Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslvia, see the sections of the respective countries in the 14 June and subsequent issues of the East Europe DAILY REPORT.

PAKISTAN

UN, ISLAMIC BODY URGED TO TAKE UP AFGHAN REFUGEE ISSUE

BK161048 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 16 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The chief of the Jamait-i-Ulema-i-Pakistan, Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, has suggested that the question of Afghan refugees should be taken up with the United Nations and the Islamic Secretariat. He said in Peshawar that the developments in Afghanistan were her internal matter. However, Pakistan has the right to complain if these developments are affecting her internally.